

# The Mining Journal,

## RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 978—VOL. XXIV.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1854.

[PRICE (WITH SUPPLEMENT) 6d.

**M. R. JAMES CROFTS, MINING BROKER,**  
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON.  
Mr. Crofts transacts business, both in BUYING and SELLING, for immediate sale.  
Mr. Crofts recommends capitalists not to be unduly alarmed as to the value of dividend and other good mining property; the effect of war upon all mines producing metal must be to raise the value of the mines in proportion to the advancing value of gold; and all INVESTMENTS in DIVIDEND MINES, Mr. Crofts particularly recommends. Wheal Golden, Alfred Consols, Bedford United, Devon Great Consols, Trewetha, Hindon Down, South Tamar, the Caradon, Exmouth and Adams, near Mary Ann, Wheal Trewetha.  
The market continuing depressed, presents a most favourable moment for making purchases in every description of sound mining property.  
Mr. Crofts solicits particular attention to the shares in Sortridge Consols and Westbridge, believing them to be perfectly safe investments at present prices, which exhibit a great disparity compared with the intrinsic value of both concerns. Mr. Crofts has also FOR SALE an original portion, or share, in East Sortridge (on the lines above), on most advantageous terms for a buyer.  
Mr. Crofts transacts every description of business connected with the Stock Exchange at the same rates of commission as charged by the brokers of that establishment.

**M. R. JAMES LANE, No. 33, THREADNEEDLE STREET;**  
LONDON, is in a POSITION TO DEAL in the following DIVIDEND MINES:  
Herdfoot South Tamar West Providence  
West Providence  
West Seton  
South Frances Wheal Arthur  
Spears Consols Wheal Golden  
Mark Valley Wheal Mary Ann  
Merlina Trebene Wheal Reeth  
Phoenix Mines Treleigh Wheal Trelawny  
South & Adams Par Consols Trewetha Wheal Trelawny  
South Caradon West Caradon Wheal Trelawny

among those which claim especial attention are—Sortridge Consols, East Caradon, Wheal Robert, Cayman, Great Crinnis, Boscawen, Halamanning and Croft Gothic, at Bovey, Great Crinnis, Boscawen, North Downs, North Tamar, Hemerdon, Boringdon, and East Russell. And such of a more speculative character are Grindell, Poltimore, West Sortridge, North Hindon, Zion, Lackmore, Perranporth, Jane, Wheal Gill, West Phoenix, &c.

**ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES,** No. 3, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

Mr. PETER WATSON will at all times give the best information (having been in business nine years); and also BUY AND SELL SHARES on the usual commission.

**R. W. LEMON OLIVER, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,**  
23, THREADNEEDLE STREET

Business transacted in every description of British and Foreign Mines. 4

(Buyer.)

**R. CAREY, MINING AGENT, TRANSACTS BUSINESS in BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINES, in INSURANCE, BANKING, and RAIL-SHARES, at the lowest prices of the day.**

Carey has FOR SALE SHARES in DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, which at present low prices, will pay from 20 to 30 per cent. And SHARES in good BREWING MINES, with their machinery complete, and raising ores—Hindon Down, North Downs, St. Day United, East Caradon, Cayman, Tamar, Sortridge, Clev Bay, Molland, Comminartin, Perran Silver-lead, &c.

**MINING INVESTMENTS.—JOHN R. PIKE,** grateful for the support accorded to him by his very numerous connection, is desirous of attention to the present most FAVOURABLE JUNCTURE for the PURCHASE OF MINING PROPERTY. From political causes, a great depression has place, and prices have been depressed to an extent which may fairly be claimed as absurd. A re-action must, ere long, occur, and intending purchasers therefore, go well to make their investments without delay. JOHN R. PIKE, long resided in Redruth, Cornwall, the heart of the mining district, has now acquired a correct judgment as to the relative value of various undertakings, and time that he has access to peculiar sources of information.

Shares or Sales in English and Foreign Mining Shares effected on the best terms for the usual commission.

At Sea Chambers, Threadneedle-street, May 10, 1854.

**S. JOSEPH WM. OLIVER, No. 75, OLD BROAD STREET,**  
LONDON, is a BUYER of the following SHARES:

Alfred Consols Sortridge Consols Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes)  
Great Alfred West Sortridge West Bassett  
Hennock South Caradon West Phoenix  
North Hindon Wheal Golden West Providence

and California Gold Mines dealt in at the current price.

Carey recommends capitalists to avail themselves of the present depressed

market to INVEST in DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES. The following

are most in demand during the week:—

Herdfoot South Wh. Frances Wheal Arthur  
Hindon Down Spears Consols Wheal Bassett  
Kenmare Trebene Wh. Exmo. & Adams  
North Pool Trelyon Consols Wheal Golden  
North Bassett Trevikey & Barrister Wheal Jane  
South Caradon Trewetha Wheal Mary Ann  
South Tamar West Caradon Wheal Trelawny  
South Tolgoe West Providence Wheal Seton

G. R. H. CARNE begs to inform the public, that he has SHARES

FOR SALE in the following MINES, at the current price of the day:—

Carmarthenshire East Ballowhiden Hawkmoor  
Molland Caistor United Bedford United  
Spears Consols Caistor Consols Wheal Sarah  
St. Austell Consols Tavy Consols North British Aus-  
talian and Colonial Gold Mines dealt in at the current price.

Carey begs to inform the public, that he TRANSACTS BUSINESS on the full market price of the day.

Lane, Cornwall, May 10, 1854.

**H. G. SHARP, MINING SHARE DEALER,**  
22, POULTNEY, LONDON, begs to inform the public that he is in a TRANSACT BUSINESS in EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BRITISH AND MINING SHARES, and will be happy to give every information to persons to embark therein.

Directions for the disposal of shares, the number should be stated, and time allowed for disposal of same.

**BRENTLEY HAS FOR SALE (FREE OF COMMISSION)** SHARES in most of the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES in the Mining Journal, and will be happy to RECEIVE OFFERS for any public may feel inclined to invest. The present moment presents a most opportunity for a PROFITABLE INVESTMENT, upon a JUDICIOUS use made. Any application for prices, or reported prospects of those of notice, will be forwarded on application.

—Anglo-Cambrian, Monash Gold, and San Fernando.

10—Cwmholland, at a low figure; also, 50 N. B. Barra Barra.

10—Court, Old Broad-street, London, May 10, 1854.

**R. KENWORTHY AND CO., 37, OLD BROAD STREET,**  
TRANSACT BUSINESS in BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, DOCK, CANAL, and OTHER SHARES, CONSOLS, and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES GENERALLY, the present fluctuations therein offering a wide scope.

Kenworthy and Co. would direct special attention to the prostrate state of the market, and, in anticipation of an early reaction, would advise the purchase of several promising adventures, now of a considerable discount, of which will be furnished on application.—May, 1854.

**PROFIT INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER AND CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON,** beg to call attention to the favourable opportunities in BRITISH MINES, particularly in those dividing their two or three months, which average from 15 to 20 per cent., with every advantage, and being free from fluctuation, such as Consols, railway, and other securities; and respectfully direct attention to the PURCHASE of PROGRESSIVE MINES, being in full operation, with efficient machinery, development and bringing the same into a profitable state of working, whose prices, cannot fail to remunerate all who invest; a careful selection can be obtained by a daily communication with agents of high scientific experience of the principal mines in Devon, Cornwall, and Wales. 10  
Fuller and Co. will furnish every information to capitalists, either personally or by post, and can effect purchases or sales of every description.

**CHARLES GURNEY, MINING COMMISSION AGENT,**  
CORINTH COURT, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, begs to inform that he is able to TRANSACT BUSINESS in all DIVIDEND MINES, the former paying dividends not less than 15 per cent., and the latter by a considerable increase of profit on the improved value of the property. Mr. J. J. Raynolds is of all times in a position to FURNISH the most ACCURATE INFORMATION for the guidance of capitalists, and to effect PURCHASES or SALES on stock of every description, upon the best possible terms, on the usual commission.

Mines inspected by agents of experience and high respectability in any part of the kingdom within the shortest notice.—May 10, 1854.

**MINING PROPERTY.—MR. HERRON has SHARES in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the purchaser 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:—**  
Great Devon Consols North Pool  
Great Alfred Consols Trelaway  
Great Devon Consols Imperial Brazilian  
Great Alfred Consols St. John del Rey  
Great Devon Consols Alten  
Great Devon Consols Cobre  
Great Devon Consols 1/4  
And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES having a PROMISING APPEAR-  
ANCE, and affording greater range for speculation, such as—  
Great Alfred Stray Park Wheal Uny  
Great Devon Consols Trelaway  
Great Devon Consols North Damel  
Great Devon Consols North Downs  
Great Devon Consols Wheal Cupid  
Great Devon Consols Bryntall  
Great Devon Consols Owen Darren  
Great Devon Consols Thomas United  
Mining Office, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

**CONSOLS, RAILWAYS, AND MINES.—**  
Capitalists who seek profitable investments should act only on the soundest information. The market prices of the day are mainly governed by the operations of speculators, without reference to the intrinsic worth of the property. The gold and Jamaica mines, which at the outset we predicted would be failures, commanded for a long time prices known to be fallacious.

The vicissitudes of war must affect the stability of the Government funds, and subject them to fluctuations of more than ordinary violence.

Railways depend upon the capital, traffic, and expenditure accounts, and the probabilities of alliance or competition with neighbouring companies. The aggregate capital at present raised on loan amounts to £50,000,000, portions of which are continuously falling due, and in time of war can only be renewed at a higher rate of interest. Further outlay to the extent of nearly £25,000,000 will be required during the current year, for additional rolling stock. It is intended to raise the money by the creation of new capital. Until the capital accounts are finally closed, and no longer subject to constant increase, it will be impossible to define the legitimate profits of railways. Under the existing vicious system the London and North-Western dividend has dwindled from 10 per cent. to 5 per cent., and may yet be lower.

English dividend mines, on the contrary, are exempt from competition, debts, and liabilities, and possess the advantage of paying dividends every two or three months. The dividends paid last year on 60 English mines amounted to £31,000. Wheal Buller pays £10 per share dividend every two months; Wheal Bassett, £25; South Cadron, £5; West Caradon, £5; and South Frances, £5; shares in these, and other mines of equally good character, may be bought to pay the purchaser from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum.

In many first-class young mines important discoveries have been made, which indicate most lucrative results, and offer a wider range for profit than it is possible any other public security can afford.

Every information given to parties desirous of investing or exchanging their securities; and sales or purchases effected upon the best terms.

JAMES S. TRIPP and CO., 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London.

Established 1839.

**MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, MINING AGENTS,**  
No. 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, beg respectfully to inform capitalists, the present time offers unusual FAVOURABLE OPPORTUNITIES for INVESTMENT in BRITISH MINES, particularly some of those in which gold has been discovered, as doubtless a considerable advance will take place in the price of those shares as soon as efficient machinery can be procured to extract the precious metal. Mining property, either dividend or progressive, if judiciously selected, seldom fails to prove remunerative.

Messrs. Powell and Cooke will feel much pleasure in assisting parties to such selections, feeling confident of giving satisfaction to those with whose confidence they may be intrusted. Mines inspected, and reports furnished, on the usual terms, by competent agents, in Devon, Cornwall, and Wales.

Bankers—Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury.

**M. R. LAMBERT TENDERS HIS SERVICE to PARTIES**  
SEEKING INVESTMENT in MINING PROPERTY. His object will be not only to obtain but to secure support, by the soundness of his information and the honest character of the undertakings to which he will direct attention.—References to persons of the highest respectability in the City.—Office, 29, Austinfriars.

**G E N E R A L M I N E A G E N C Y O F F I C E S ,**  
3, NAG'S HEAD COURT, GRACECHURCH STREET.  
ST. PIERRE FOLEY, C. and M. E., Assisted by eminent Mining Engineers.

Private address, 19, Gibson-square, Islington, London.

**M. R. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK & SHAREBROKER,**  
21, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

Mr. Reynolds has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in the following MINES:—

Argus Fria East Wheal Reeth Peninsular Min. Co. Wellington  
Alfred Consols East Wheal Ross Penlyne Court West Abraham  
Alfred Consols (late) East Wheal Russell Penzance Consols West Alfred Consols  
Anglo-Californian Esqar Lee Ferran (silver-lead) West Bassett  
Ass and Craigig Exmoor Eliza Ferran St. George West Caradon  
Bainbridge | Boscon Four Dargue (Cum.) Phoenix Great Cons. West Criathra  
Bedford United Garreg Portlithian West Damsel  
Bell and Lanarth Gawton United Port Phil. & Col. Gold West Darlington  
Binton Consols Gilmar Prince Albert West Ding Dong  
Birch Tor & Vififer Great Beam Quintrell Downs West Stray Park  
Black Craig Great Beam Raleigh West Par Consols  
Bodmin Consols Great Beam Red Dragon West Providence  
Boringdon Consols Great Bryn Consols West Russell  
Boscarwell Downs Great Crinnis Round Hill (Salop) West Seton  
Boscarwell Great Phoenix Cons. Sourton Consols West Sharp Tor  
Boscarwell Great Phoenix Cons. South Caradon West Sheep  
Boscarwell Great Phoenix Cons. South Wheal Lovell West Strud  
Bottles Hill Brewer Great Shear Consols South Wheal Russell West Trellebin  
Bridford Consols Great Work South Wheal Ross West Wheal Alfred  
Britannia Gold & Cop. Great Wheel Alfred Great Wheal Fortune West Wheal Frances  
Bronfod Great Wheal Bassett Great Wheal Fortune South of Scotland West Wheal Robins  
Butterdown Great Wheal Vor Great Wheal Vor South Tamar West Wheal Russell  
Callington Great Wheal Vor Great Wheal Vor South Tamar West Wheal Sedg  
Carson's Wood Halamanning Great Wheal Vor South Tamar West Wheal Treasury  
Carsone Creek Herodsfoot Haven & Hendwch Great Wheal Vor Weston  
Carvanal Castle Dinas Irish Co. Mining Co. Great Wheal Vor Wheal Augusta  
Castle Dinas Kilbirnie Kilbirnie Wheal Brewer  
Cathedral Lampet Kilbirnie Wheal Buller  
Chiverton Leeds and St. Aubyn Kilbirnie Wheal Catherine  
Cive and Colonial Leatons Kilbirnie Wheal Carpenter  
Comminartin Consols Lewant Kilbirnie Wheal Conford  
Conford Llanelli Kilbirnie Wheal Gifford  
Condorravow Llanelli Kilbirnie Wheal Gill  
Coulton United Llanelli Kilbirnie Wheal Golden  
Copper's Kitchen Llanelli Kilbirnie Wheal Ellen (Breage)  
Copperhill Little Duke Kilbirnie Wheal Pendragon  
Craddock Moor Marke Valley Kilbirnie Wheal Penwith  
Dyngwynion Mary Ann Kilbirnie Wheal Panny  
Grane and Rejewans New Mill Hill Kilbirnie Wheal Patow  
Graw Hill | Culvert Merlin Michell Kilbirnie Wheal Port  
Cupid Mill Pool Mixon Kilbirnie Wheal Quic  
Cwm Darren Molland Mostyn Kilbirnie Wheal Ross  
Cwm Erin Treborth Penmach & Bonton Kilbirnie Wheal Ross  
Dairholt | Darren Treborth Penmach & Bonton Wheal Ross  
Devon Burns Burns Treborth Penmach & Bonton Wheal Ross  
Devon Cons. North Neptunes Treborth Penmach & Bonton Wheal Ross  
Devon Great Consols New Llanres Treborth Penmach & Bonton Wheal Ross  
Devon Kapunda North Bassett Treborth Penmach & Bonton Wheal Ross  
Devon United North Buller Treborth Penmach & Bonton Wheal Ross  
Dolcoath North Caradon Treborth Penmach & Bonton Wheal Ross  
Duke of Cornwall North Cornwall Treborth Penmach & Bonton Wheal Ross  
Dyngwynion North Damsel Treborth Penmach & Bonton Wheal Ross  
East Alfred Consols North Frances Treborth Penmach & Bonton Wheal Ross  
East Bassett North Levant Treborth Penmach & Bonton Wheal Ross  
East Black Craig North Pool Treborth Penmach & Bonton Wheal Ross  
East Darres North Wheal Robert Treborth Penmach & Bonton Wheal Ross  
East Ding Ding North Wh. Trelawny Treborth Penmach & Bonton Wheal Ross  
East Ding Ding Noumena Treborth Penmach & Bonton Wheal Ross  
East East Halcombe Okel Tor Treborth Penmach & Bonton Wheal Ross  
East Margaret Old Wh. Bassett Ulpha United Treborth Penmach & Bonton Wheal Ross  
East Pool Osred Union Tim Treborth Penmach & Bonton Wheal Ross  
East Russell Par Consols Union Tim Treborth Penmach & Bonton Wheal Ross  
East Seton Parkyn & Carvalo. United Miners (G.W.B.) Treborth Penmach & Bonton Wheal Ross  
East Tamar Femb. & E. Crinnis United Miners (G.W.B.) Treborth Penmach & Bonton Wheal Ross  
East Tolgoe Pendarv. Mt. Ashya Vale of Towy Treborth Penmach & Bonton Wheal Ross  
East Wheal Baller Penhale Consols Venton Treborth Penmach & Bonton Wheal Ross

And SHARES FOR SALE in the West Cornwall Railway.

The present period offers to capitalists an opportunity which rarely occurs for PURCHASES in DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, as well as in PROGRESSIVE

MINES—viz., Great East Wheal Rose, Bodmin United, West Par Consols, Perran United, East Caradon, Cayman, Keswick, Langford and Baring, Wheal Sedley, Alison Clay, Wrysgyan slate, West Crinnis, and others.

Mr. W. Charles is a BUYER in Marke Valley, Great Crinnis, Union Tin, and others.—27, Austinfriars, May 10, 1854.

SECOND REPORT.—ENGLISH AND IRISH MINES.—We are

FURNISHED with the FULLEST INFORMATION on this subject. Many

mines are proceeding very slowly; others are valuable; a few progress, and will pay

the shareholders. BUSINESS TRANSACTED as usual by DICKSON, RUTHVEN, and CO., Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street, London.

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WHEAL MESSEY.—Mr. W. CHARLES HAS SHARES FOR

SALE in the above valuable MINE; and also in the following important

MINES—viz., Great East Wheal Rose, Bodmin United, West Par Consols, Perran United, East Caradon, Cayman, Keswick, Langford and Baring, Wheal Sedley, Alison Clay, Wrysgyan slate, West Crinnis, and others.

Mr. W. Charles is a BUYER in Marke Valley, Great Crinnis, Union Tin, and others.—27, Austinfriars, May 10, 1854.

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CAPT. JAMES WILL SELL FOR CASH (ALL CALLS PAID):

100 Augustia, 2d. 30 Garreg, 5s. 6d.

30 Arantell, 8d. 30 Great Cambrian, 8d.

50 Bodmin United, 17s. 2d. 30 Great Crinnis, 3s.

50 Brixham, 7s. 6d. 60 Great Bryn, 2s. 8d.

45 Comminartin, 6s. 9d. 20 Hawker.

30 Gwyr, 1s. 6d. 20 Hemerton.

100 Cymhission, 3s. 6d. 10 Lamerion, 3s. 6d.

30 Clevedon. 2s. 6d.

30 Monach, 1s. 6d. 30 Quartz. Down, 4s. 6d.

30 Devon United, 2s. 6d. 30 Sortridge Consols, 3s.

20 Devon Kapunda, 8s. 6d. 30 Tredeily, 3s. 6d.

30 Wheal Albert, 2s. 6d. 30 West Sortridge, 2s. 6d.

30 Wheal Albert, 2s. 6d. 30 Wheal Albert, 2s. 6d.

30 Wheal Albert, 2s. 6d. 30 Wheal Albert, 2s. 6d.

30 Wheal Albert, 2s. 6d. 30 Wheal Albert, 2s. 6d.

30 Wheal Albert, 2s. 6d. 30 Wheal Albert, 2s. 6d.

**THE GREAT PARIS BREWERY**  
(LA GRANDE BRASSERIE DE PARIS).

Capital £40,000, in 10,000 shares of £4 (or 100 fr.) each.

The shareholders are informed that the society has completed the purchase of suitable freehold ground in the Faubourg St. Honoré, on such favourable terms as to afford every probability of the surplus frontage realising the entire purchase-money.

Permission to establish a brewery in this eligible locality having been conceded by the Government, the works are now rapidly progressing, and, as the consumption of beer in Paris is daily increasing, a very large return for the capital invested may be deemed certain. The shares are to bear, and paid in full. The French law prevents the possibility of any further liability.

Application for the remaining shares must be made in Paris, at the office, 12, Place Vendôme; and in London, to Mr. E. CAZIERE, 29, Lothbury; or Messrs. BYMER, MURRAY, and EVANS, 5, Whitehall, until Wednesday, 24th inst.

**PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.**

**THE NAILSTONE COAL COMPANY.**

(PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED.)

Capital £20,000, in 300 shares of £25 each.—Deposit £1 per share.

This company is formed for the purpose of working very valuable coal mines at Nailstone, in the county of Leicestershire, the proprietor being himself prepared to subscribe a considerable portion of the required capital.

The coal consists of two beds, the one 4 ft. thick, and the other 8 ft., the former being only 110 yards from the surface, and the other about 20 yards beneath. Borings have been recently made, and it has been ascertained that the coal is comparatively free from water, and can be worked with a small capital.

It extends under about 400 acres of land, and from its proximity to the Leicestershire and Swannington Railway, which terminates on the Midland line at Leicester and Burton-upon-Trent, a ready and cheap transit is afforded, not only to London and all the great manufacturing districts, but also to all the sea-port towns on the eastern coast. The greatly increased demand for coal both for home and abroad, coupled with its enhanced value, must ensure to the company a large profit on the capital invested.

Applications for shares, in the form annexed, to be made to THOMAS MANN LEE, Esq., Leeds, and CHARLES BARON COURTEENAY, Esq., 21, Lincoln's Inn-fields, from whom all further particulars and information may be obtained.

To the Directors of the Nailstone Coal Company.

GENTLEMEN.—I request that you will allot me shares, of £25 each, in the above-named company; and I undertake to accept the same, or such less number as you may allot to me, and to sign the necessary deed when required, and pay the deposit of £1 per share.

Dated this day of 1854.

Name in full.....  
Profession or business.....

[SECOND INSERTION.]

**ELECTRIC POWER, LIGHT, AND COLOUR COMPANY.**  
OFFICES.—31, PALL MALL, LONDON.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

The directors of the Electric Power, Light, and Colour Company have much pleasure in laying before their shareholders the following statement of the progress and prospects of the company: and in doing so, for the sake of brevity, many of those details must necessarily be omitted, which may be conveniently entered into at subsequent meetings.

The company, as established on the 8th June, 1853, consisted of a few individuals forming a private partnership, and was carried out upon the rules and regulations comprehended under the Cost-book System; which, from the custom of all payments being made for cash, and all accounts and expenditures being audited monthly, was thought most advisable to be adopted, in order to limit, *pro rata*, the liabilities of the parties interested. In consequence of the success of the company's operations, and the realisation of objects contemplated in the original scheme, many additional shareholders joined this first partnership; but as by the Joint-Stock Companies' Registration Act more than 25 persons are not permitted to become associated for the purpose of carrying out any commercial enterprise, it was decided at a general meeting, holden on the 19th October, 1853, that the company should henceforth be carried on as a joint-stock company, embracing at the same time, in its internal management, the advantages which are obtained by following out the principles of the Cost-book System.

To effect this with certainty, legal advice was taken and adopted; and the company is now completely registered under the Joint-Stock Companies' Registration Act, with a capital of £100,000, in 5000 shares of £25 each, to be paid in full.

The following digest of some of the clauses introduced into the Deed of Registration will elucidate the position of the shareholders in respect to their power and control over the expenses of the enterprise. The books and accounts of the company will be made up and submitted to the board of directors at their monthly meetings; and after examination by the auditors, they will be laid before the shareholders at the half-yearly general meetings, and on all other occasions when it shall be considered advisable. If at any time more than two-thirds of the capital shall appear upon the books to be lost, the company shall stand dissolved, and the residue be divided *pro rata*, among the shareholders.

All purchases shall be made for cash, and as far as possible, no debts against the company remain undischarged for a period exceeding one month.

The affairs of the company will be carried on as hitherto, under the management of a board or committee of directors, to be annually selected from the shareholders all members of such directory being eligible for re-election.

The present directory consists of the following gentlemen:—

TRUSTEES.

Sir CLAUDE E. SCOTT, Bart., Sir JOHN W. LUBBOCK, Bart., and Co.

DIRECTORS.

J. WHITAKER BUSH, Esq., Fairwell, Westbury, Wilts.

WILLIAM BRIDGES, Esq., 25, Pall-mall.

Capt. T. G. FORBES, Esq., Stoke-by-Nayland, Suffolk.

SAMUEL HAYDON, Esq., Guildford, Surrey.

WILLIAM PROSSER, Esq., Park-place, Regent's-park.

JOHN PURDIE, Esq., Inverleith-place, Edinburgh.

Sir C. E. SCOTT, Bart., 29, Bruton-street, Berkeley-square.

CHARLES TROTTER, Esq., Regent-terrace, Edinburgh.

Dr. WATSON, 11, Adam-street, Adelphi.

BANKERS.—Sir S. Scott, Bart., and Co.; Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., and Co.

AUDITORS.—A. H. BAILY, Esq.; J. T. COOKNEY, Esq.

CHEMICAL MANAGER.—Dr. J. W. Watson, Ph.D.

SUB-CHEMICAL MANAGER.—Dr. Maddox.

COMMERCIAL MANAGER.—W. Prosser, Esq.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Lawrence and Crowley.

SECRETARY.—J. W. WARRE TYNDALE, Esq.

In evidence that the expectations of the projectors were justly founded, it is only needful to quote the following copy of a minute made at a meeting of the directors on the 11th January:—That a dividend of 2½ per cent. from profits arising from the sale of colours made during the two months prior to the 1st of January, 1854—being at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum—is this day declared.

This dividend was paid on the 8th March. The following minute was made at a meeting of the directors on the 12th April:—That the dividends in future shall be paid quarterly; and that the fund now available from the sale of colour, from January 1st to March 31st, being equal to 5 per cent. for the three months, or at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, be applied to a dividend in June.

Three per cent. will be set aside from the nett profits after the shareholders have received 20 per cent., so as to form a reserve fund, to be invested in public securities for the benefit of the shareholders, one-half of which will be divided, with all interest, every three years.

Since the commencement of the present year the manufacture of colours has gone on most prosperously; and their value is now so well appreciated in the market, that the company is at present executing considerable orders at highly remunerative prices. Pending the erection of the works at Frogmore Creek, Wandsworth, numerous improvements have been introduced in the production of the electric light under the patent of this company; and it has been arranged to illuminate forthwith the Great Northern Railway Station. This will doubtless lead to the employment of the light in many other situations, for which it cannot but prove to be highly valuable; and it will be a new source of profit; for the lately-declared dividend arose solely from the manufacture of the colours obtained by the use of batteries (according to the patent), exclusive of the application of the electricity to illumination.

The manufacture of the innocuous bleaching fluid by the batteries has been commenced with the utmost success, and the company will be in a position to supply any quantity in the course of the ensuing spring. The increasing demand for the products, and for the applications of the patents, renders an extension of the works at Wandsworth needless; to carry out which object, it has been decided to issue the remainder of the shares. Applications for them may be made to the secretary, at the offices of the company, No. 31, Pall-mall, where every information will be given; and where samples of the colour may be seen; and at Messrs. Bishopton and Greenfield, 21, Throgmorton-street; Messrs. Robertson and Paton, Liverpool; Messrs. Stoll and Brothers, Exchange-court, Liverpool; Mr. John Barlow, Manchester; Messrs. J. Robertson and Co., 47, George-street, Edinburgh; Mr. W. Bell, North St. David-street, Edinburgh; Mr. S. M. Penny, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.

It cannot be otherwise than a matter of much gratification to the shareholders to survey the past successful achievement of the objects for which the company has been formed; and when it is considered that the solution of so great a practical problem as the procuring and supplying cheap electricity—the greatest perhaps of the great desiderata of the day,—is attained, the successful establishment of this company, becomes a matter, it may be said, of national importance.

By order of the Board, J. WHITAKER BUSH, Chairman.

J. W. WARRE TYNDALE, Secretary.

To the Secretary of the Electric Power, Light, and Colour Company.

Sir,—I request that you will apply to the directors of the Electric Power, Light, and Colour Company, to allot me shares of £25 each, which I hereby agree to accept, and to pay for, in full, when required.

Name .....

Address .....

**THE ELECTRIC POWER, LIGHT, AND COLOUR COMPANY** have resolved, in conformity with the powers under their Deed, to INCREASE THEIR CAPITAL to the sum of £200,000, for the purpose of more extensively carrying out the highly remunerative objects comprehended in their patents.

Applications for the remaining shares (of £25 each, to be paid up in full) may be made to the brokers, MESSRS. BISHOP and GREENFIELD, 21, Throgmorton-street; or to the secretary, J. W. TYNDALE, Esq., at the offices, 31, Pall Mall, where every information will be given. Prospects forwarded by post.

**ELECTRIC COLOURS.**—The ELECTRIC POWER, LIGHT, and COLOUR COMPANY is prepared to SUPPLY THE TRADE generally with their COLOURS, which for quality and lowness of price are unequalled.—Address W. PROSSER, Esq., commercial manager, Frogmore-lane, Wandsworth, Surrey.

**TO OWNERS OF MINES AND COLLIERIES, MINE CAPTAINS, AGENTS, FARMERS, &c.**—JOHN H. ROBINSON (late J. Oliver and Co.), GREASE MANUFACTURE, OIL REFINER, &c., NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Office, 42, Close.

Oils for Machinery of every description, Pine Oil, Patent Grease, &c.

**MACHINERY OIL** of highly lubricating properties may be OBTAINED of R. AND W. SMITH, BOW COMMON, MIDDLESEX, or of respectable oil merchants, at 3s. 6d. per gallon, in casks of not less than 23 gallons each. Samples on application.

**ANTWERP AND ROTTERDAM RAILWAY.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.**—The Third and Final Fifteen days' notice is hereby given, that the unclaimed SHARES will be ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED, unless the CALLS in arrear be duly PAID. These periods are prescribed by the statutes granted by the Dutch and Belgian Governments (see articles Nos. 9 and 35). The numbers run from the smaller to the larger, and are in all cases inclusive. The certificates payable to the bankers of the company will be issued.

By order of the Board,

BIXON AND SON, Solicitors to the company,  
GEORGE F. SMITH, Sec., 16, Cannon-street, City.

May 15, 1854.

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## Original Correspondence.

## HINTS ON GOLD EXTRACTION.—No. II.

SIR.—The English public, not without substantial cause, is distrustful of all gold mining operations. This arises from the fact that many companies have been formed under the most glowing prospects of realising an immediate fortune. Splendid results have been magically produced by machinery, which never had the most remote claim to accomplish the vaunted pretensions which those interested declared it would effect; nor is this defective condition confined to one machine. The consequence has been, hundreds have invested their capital, and the issue has been disappointment and general condemnation, for hardly any gold has been produced at the mines. Great Britain possesses vast resources of gold, equal to any part of the world. The difficulty of extraction is equally experienced in Brazil, Peru, Chili, Central America, Virginia, Carolina, Georgia, California, or Siberia. In all these localities gold mining is equally precarious and uncertain—not that the gold does not exist; for on carefully washing the tailings or refuse sand, at any of the mills in the above-named regions, more than 50 per cent. of the original amount of fine coated gold can be recovered. How, then, is the precious metal to be extracted from the coating, in which it invariably exists in a minute form, or microscopic particles? To this end the chemical and mechanical sciences have been directed, but as yet no process has been put in practice so as to be economical, expeditious, and of commercial value.

The "shaking tables" have resulted in the ruin and discomfiture of the majority of those who have employed them; the same of the "tub with rotating arms," "revolving basin and balls"—not that there is not abundance of gold, it is so fine, or associated with the sulphurates or oxides of other metals, as not to be acted upon by mercury, and is, consequently, lost in the "tailings."

It cannot be doubted that gold mining must eventually be a certain and permanent source of profit. In order to accomplish this, it is necessary that the right character of machinery should be employed to crush a sufficient quantity of ore daily; it must then be well triturated, in order to scour or rub off the foreign coating which is attached to the fine gold. It must then be submitted to the action of sensitive mercury, and in such quantities and in such a manner that too great a quantity will not be crowded at one time, as in this case not one-fifth of the reduced ore will ever be brought into contact with the mercury. The Mexican arrasta in part accomplished this end—that is, so far as reducing the quartz or other rock to a fine paste or pulp is concerned; but the mercury is disseminated throughout the pulp in the most minute globules, though every one knows that this is detrimental to the law of affinity, and instead of rendering the mercury more sensitive, it is comparatively sluggish: the process, however, is too slow to ever become generally adopted. The following plan resorted to by the Indians and half-castes of Chili seems to me more rational, as by it "stuff," which, to all appearance, does not contain a vestige of gold, it being coated with the oxides, or confined in the sulphurates of iron or copper, is made to yield profitably. This is their process, as given by Dr. Ure:—"A streamlet of water conveyed to the hut of the gold washer is received upon a large rude stone, whose flat surface has been hollowed out into a shallow basin, and in the same manner into three or four others in succession. The auriferous particles are thus allowed to deposit themselves in these receptacles, while the lighter earthy atoms, still suspended, are carried off by the running water. The gold thus collected is mixed with a quantity of ferruginous black sand and stony matter, which requires the process of trituration. This is effected by a rude and simple grinding apparatus, consisting of two stones, the upper one being 3 ft. in diameter, and slightly concave. The upper stone is a large spherical boulder of granite, about 2 ft. in diameter, having in its upper part two iron plugs, fixed opposite each other, to which is secured, by lashings of hide, a transverse horizontal pole of wood, about 10 ft. long. Two men, seated on the extremities of this lever, work it up and down alternately, so as to give to the stone a rolling and rubbing motion, sufficient to crush and grind the materials placed beneath it. The washings thus ground are subjected to the action of running water upon inclined planes, formed of skins, by which process the siliceous particles are carried off; while a portion of the ferruginous matter (matter mixed with the heavier grains of gold) is extracted by a loadstone, it is again washed, till nothing but pure gold dust remains. The whole process is managed with much dexterity, and if there were much gold to be separated it would afford a very profitable employment, but generally the quantity collected is sufficient only to afford subsistence to a few miserable families."

I would refer the reader to the advertising columns of this Journal, where an engraving of my machine will be found; it incorporates all the essentials of this rude though effectual process.

The poor Chilian's mode of procedure offers an important lesson to some learned professors: had he attempted to crush and grind the auriferous ore with mercury, he would have lost a great portion of the gold, and have complicated his otherwise successful operation. The use of mercury subsequent to trituration is the most perfect agent that can be employed, in order to extract all the fine particles of gold; but if it is not judiciously managed, as has been demonstrated so abundantly of late, then it becomes a continued source of vexation, and necessary loss of gold. In order to obviate these consequences, and other considerations, will form the subject of my next communication.

ROBERT H. COLLYER, M.D.

4, Norfolk-st., Strand, May 16.

## GOLD EXTRACTION—GOLD MINES IN ENGLAND.

SIR.—I wish that your correspondents would keep these two questions separate: they are not necessarily connected. We have been extracting gold from minerals at a cheap rate for many years, and by more simple and more perfect means than any of those recently attempted. I trust, therefore, that Englishmen will not run away with the notion that gold mining in England is dependent on the success of the new crushing machines. If there be localities in England containing sufficient gold to pay for the extraction, why not apply the well-known means at once, and put the question to the test? Why waste so much capital in questionable inventions, when cheap and well-known appliances are at command? English capitalists have already paid so dearly for their experimental crushing and amalgamating machines, since the commencement of their operations in the Brazils, Columbia, and Mexico, that they need not repeat such costly experiments. The California gold-extractors have much to learn on the subject. They are evidently many years behind the South Americans in such matters; and I am surprised that any of the recent inventions for crushing and trituration should have been encouraged and recommended for extracting gold by those who have had any practical knowledge on the subject.

The question as to whether any of the auriferous quartz and gossans found in great Britain be sufficiently rich to pay cost or not, must rest entirely on the real value of the rocks and minerals, and not on the new machines. I need not acquaint miners that granite, quartz, and slate, are common rocks, seen in all primary regions; but it does not follow that because gold is found in such rocks in California and other places, it must be equally distributed in all such rocks. The granites and slates of Cornwall are rich in copper, but not so those of Aberdeen. It is paying but a very poor compliment to the judgment of our practical miners to attempt to persuade them that similar rocks must contain similar metallic contents, and equally rich in all countries.

The public, assayers, and miners, have been sadly played with in some of the late experiments. Gold has been obtained from stuff in which it could not be detected by assay! We have been told that common brick-hats and ground flints have produced extraordinary results! At length, it appeared that it mattered not what kind of stuff was submitted for experiment, provided the fee, and the prospect of an order for machines, were forthcoming—a prill of gold would infallibly be produced. The marvellous powers of these machines have been equally remarkable in the quality of the gold. Even argenterous pyrites have produced gold of 23 carats fine! My South-American friends will be as much astonished at this as they will be at the character of some of the stuff submitted privately for experiment. The philosophers of old, and the great Wizard of the North, are completely thrown into the shade by the gold-producing powers of these machines. It is quite unaccountable to me how any of our practical scientific men could have been so much deceived as to declare that all were *bond fide* results. All the machines which have been bought and put to work in the different alleged gold mines in England have not only failed to extract gold where this metal is even visible, but have proved, according to some, that the whole affair is a delusion. The purchasers of the machines feel most indignant at those who have led them to commit such a folly.

EVAN HOPKINS.

## THE CUTLERY MANUFACTURE AT SHEFFIELD, IN ENGLAND, AND AT SOLINGEN, IN GERMANY.

SIR.—The following interesting particulars respecting the Cutlery Trade will, I feel assured, prove of much interest to the readers of your Journal in Sheffield, and other parts, where that manufacture is prosecuted; and, should any of your correspondents feel disposed to comment thereon, I can answer that their remarks will meet with every attention. The article, I may add, is from M. Karl Karmarsch, in *Antl. Bericht über die Londoner Ausstellung*.

M. B.

Most of your readers are perhaps aware of the unrivalled facilities possessed by Sheffield, for the manufacture of cutlery, principally owing to the organization of the workshops, and the division of labour. In the manufacture of the single article of table knives, 700 persons are employed in the forging, 900 in the grinding and polishing, and 1300 with the preparation and putting on of the handles. There are more than 3000 persons engaged in the manufacture of pens and pocket knives, who work up nearly 100,000 worth of materials, of whom 250 to 300 are smiths, 500 grinders, and perhaps 2500 men and boys employed in the other operations. In the making of razors, there are, it is said no less than 160 smiths engaged (two to each anvil); and 900 males, and 200 females, in the manufacture of scissors. The quantity of ivory and deer's horn used for knife handles is enormous, 140,000 to 150,000 lbs. of the former, and perhaps, 500,000 lbs. of the latter. The enormous extent of this cutlery branch of the Sheffield trade enables all the most recent improvements, especially in machinery, to be rapidly introduced, and a most perfect division of labour to be adopted; and if to these advantages we add that Sheffield is situated in the midst of a coal and iron district, it will at once be admitted that there are few localities in the world in a position to produce cutlery to compete in price or in quality with that town and its neighbourhood. Nevertheless, it has found a rival in Solingen, and the neighbouring villages of Grafrath, Wald, &c. The system of manufacture followed in those localities is different from that of Sheffield; there are, properly speaking, no workshops provided with tools, and let to the workmen with the necessary power, where an article can be made from its first stage, until it is finished. There is, however, as perfect a system of division of labour; the iron or steel is given out to the smiths who forge the articles at their own workshops, for which they find all the necessary tools; the forged pieces are then given to another set of workmen, who file them, then to a third, who grind them, and so on, until the last set finish them. It is, in fact, a domestic manufacture, with this advantage, that the merchant or undertaker having considerable interest in the improvement of the articles, and in the cost of producing them, endeavours as far as possible to bring the best machinery and processes into use in the district.

Several articles can now be produced much cheaper at Solingen than at Sheffield, as for example, scissors. All articles of this class, whether wrought or cast, with the single exception of the very cheapest kind of half-raw cast-iron scissors, which are made in Sheffield at 4s. per gross, or 4d. per doz., are now extensively made at Solingen, and sold at lower prices than they can be made at England. The better the quality of the scissors is, the greater is the difference of price between those of British and German manufacture; in some cases this even reaches one-half in favour of the latter; the consequence is that the British manufacturers have been driven by the German from all foreign markets, and even a considerable importation now takes place in Great Britain itself for home consumption. It is proper to remark, that this great difference in favour of the German scissors does not arise from inferior quality or finish, for in this respect they are fully equal to anything of the kind produced in England.

The lower and middle qualities of table, pen, and pocket knives, especially those used in parts of America and the East Indies, &c., are now also produced at a slightly lower price than in England, and considerable orders for exportation are now sent by British houses to the Solingen manufacturers. Another article in which the German cutler has the advantage in price over the British is the large sabre-like knives or machetes used for cutting down the sugar cane, and for other purposes in the West Indies, South America, and along the west coast of Africa. From 4000 to 5000 boxes, of 10 doz. each, are now annually exported from Solingen, chiefly upon orders from English houses.

## ANALYSIS OF DEPOSITS FORMED AT SMELTING-WORKS.

SIR.—In these times of competition and sanitary measures, it may be interesting to some of your readers to have a statement of the examination of the deposits formed in the great culvert at the Cwm Avon Works, which I made some time back, and if you consider it worthy of insertion in your useful Journal, it is at your service.

P. N. JOHNSON,  
Assay-officer, Hoxton-garden, London, May 15.

On inspecting the deposits formed in the flues, I found the chambers immediately surrounding the houses were cleared out, and the deposit placed in piles, some of which held a considerable proportion of copper in a state of oxide, mixed with some of the lighter portions of the ore, and half-consumed carbonaceous matter.

My attention was, however, more particularly given to the main culvert, which had been opened from the side at distances, in order to facilitate the examination and allow free air for respiration. As the culvert was very hot, from 60° to 120° Fahr., and the deposit from 2 inches to 20 inches in thickness, the deleterious quality on the lungs may be supposed from the result of analysis hereafter stated.

Immediately over the bottom, and partly attached to the side, I found an incrustation, on which the lighter deposit had formed, of the various thicknesses described according to the locality, where it had met with more or less resistance from the draught of the flue, by the stops or walls built for that purpose on the incline and rise of the hill in which the culvert is erected.

I divided the samples of deposit taken into four parts—No. 1, dry deposit, taken about 30 yards from the copper-house; No. 2, fine deposit, taken from various parts of the culvert to about half-way up; No. 3, fine deposit, taken from half-way up to the top; No. 4, the crust alluded to, taken from various parts of the culvert.

On analysing them, they were proved to contain as follows:—

OXIDE OF IRON, EARTHY MATTER, OXIDE OF ZINC, WITH TRACES OF ANTIMONY AND OTHER METALS, OF NO VALUE.—No. 1, 61; No. 2, 54; No. 3, 44½; No. 4, 40½ per cent.

PURE COPPER.—No. 1, 5½; No. 2, 5½; No. 3, 4½; No. 4, 6½ per cent.

ARSENICUS ACID AND WHITE ARSENIC.—No. 1, 5½; No. 2, 6%; No. 3, 17½; No. 4, 7½ per cent.

SULPHURIC AND SOME SULPHURIC ACID IN COMBINATION.—No. 1, 12½; No. 2, 13½; No. 3, 13; No. 4, 24½ per cent.

WATER, BEING PARTLY OF CRYSTALLISATION.—No. 1, 11; No. 2, 14; No. 3, 14; No. 4, 19 per cent.

The metals in the deposit exist partly as oxides and partly as arsenites, sulphites, and sulphates, and probably also in sundry triple compounds. The Nos. 1, 2, and 3, contain a proportion of carbonaceous matter. It will be seen that, in the present state, the deposits are only valuable for the copper they contain, which, on calcination, will be mostly left with the oxide of iron, earthy matter, &c.

There are two methods by which the copper may be extracted—first, by allowing the deposit to remain in pile in a moist state for some weeks, and then washing the acid solution out, and precipitating the copper with iron; or, secondly, calcining the deposit at a gentle heat, and smelting the residue with fresh ore. I consider the latter the best, as, by proper construction of a small branch flue into the main culvert, the arsenic could be saved, and rendered in a marketable state.

## VENTILATION OF MINES—THE STEAM-JET.

SIR.—The profession of viewers were in hopes that the steam-jet subject had been consigned to oblivion; whereas, in the month of March, Mr. Darlington has again illuminated us with its deserts; therefore, without going into his devious evidence, it cannot but be wondered at that his colliery at Ince Hall at the period of explosion was found working without any jet: its safety depended upon a furnace, over which all the return air had to pass, which return air, according to the evidence of Mr. Elliott, was so foul as to fire upon that furnace. Then, Mr. Darlington can talk very learnedly before committees upon the advantage of dumb drifts to avoid such dangers; whilst Mr. Darlington's dumb drift was not in use. Then he had all the colliery working with safety-lamps, whilst all the coal was blasted with gunpowder, which is now, after all the mischief is done, pronounced highly improper, for, according to other of the witnesses, the firing of a shot produced the explosion; and it is truly surprising that the Government inspectors, and the colliery viewers, especially those from the north, were not made to speak more definitely upon this all-important feature of the case; but from whatever cause the lighting up took place, it is quite clear that the return air was foul; and that is a much more important feature of the enquiry than by which light the foul return came in contact with.

Another important part of the case seems to have been much overlooked—viz., that from the peculiarity of the arrangement of the workings with their numerous levels, planes, and cross-cuts, a most unprecedented quantity of doors were in operation—the neglect of which caused the first explosion, and will ever lead to explosions. And I am much mistaken if these northern viewers have not, spite of their praise of Mr. Darlington's system, ordained great changes in this respect—at least a very

different system is practiced by them at home. Then, Mr. Darlington is called up to pronounce upon the subject of inspection; and he says (652), "I consider the present system no inspection at all," because they cannot visit the mines sufficiently, owing to the fowness of inspectors.

Now, by this we are left to infer that, if Mr. Dickinson had fewer pits to inspect, he could have prevented these two dreadful catastrophes: truly this is a poor compliment to himself. If he, Mr. Darlington, after the luminous dissertations he has given of the manner of conducting a colliery, stands in need of an inspector to guide him, that indeed would point at a most extensive staff. If so enlightened and scientific a viewer as Mr. Darlington being upon the premises, having all under his control, bound by his engagement to devote his attention to the Ince Hall Colliery, cannot carry into practice what he professes to teach others, that he must be beholden to the Government officials for aid and advice is to own his inferiority, whilst it places the subject of inspection in a state of absolute impracticality. We can understand the Government inspectors giving the benefit of their experience to the ignorant; but few would dream of Mr. Darlington receding from his high position, and sheltering himself under the protection of a Government official or a board of directors. Either his theories have been borrowed, or his practice was at variance with such theories—at variance, too, upon the most important branches of management in so dangerous and extensive a mine—viz., a multitudinous quantity of doors, the want of a dumb furnace, and the blasting with gunpowder in a mine unsafe to be worked with naked lights; and the result will show whether these and other details have undergone that improvement which will fairly meet the requisites of the case, and prevent a recurrence of future disasters.—Newcastle, May 17. A. B.

## MINES AND CUSTOMS OF THE FOREST OF DEAN.

SIR.—In the following narrative will be found, I think, many points of public interest, both as respects the past and the present, and very illustrative of the lax manner in which the rights of public property are cared for by public men. It is well known to be now nearly two centuries since, in consideration of the civil list of the Crown being charged upon the fund of the general taxes, the Crown lands were vested in commissioners as trustees for the nation; and it is equally familiar that these valuable estates, instead of returning any equivalent income, have until lately been so managed as to prove for the most part actually a public burden; nor do they yet return to the Exchequer a tithe of what would be gathered under even the ordinary stewardship of great estates; and how much less this is than can be gained by the active personal superintendence of a proprietor is notorious. The unproductiveness of these properties has long afforded a yearly theme to the veteran Hume and other guardians of the public purse. I do not quite agree in his view that it would be right to sell the lands, and swallow up their permanent value in a moment. The nation ought surely to retain such ancient estates; but I heartily coincide in the opinion that they ought to be managed in accordance with the bargain with the public purse, and a vigilant eye kept on the proceedings of the national trustees. I doubt whether the virtual misnomer of Crown lands attached to them has not been the cover for much neglect. It is the Crown which is always mentioned in any reference to their details; and whether the Crown shall ever see proper to resume them, and reject the bounties of the consolidated fund, they are at present absolutely and beneficially (or unbenevolently, as the case may be) the property of the Commonwealth; and were the same stringency observed in collecting the revenue which is experienced in the Customs or the Excise, or any other fiscal department, the balance-sheet since the date of transfer would have shown very different figures. There is a great deal in a name. The name "Crown property" appears to have persuaded the Ministers of the Crown that they might do as they pleased with these possessions. The money was not wanted—it was provided elsewhere; and so, in addition to neglect—such, for instance, as the omission to plant any oaks in the Forest of Dean from the reign of Charles II. until the beginning of this century—the trustees appointed by the Ministry in being have judged fit from time to time to alienate large areas and privileges from the national domain, when convenient, as offerings to parliamentary influence, or any other of the numerous *et ceteras* involved in the phrase of Government support. Those versed in mineral antiquities are aware that the right and privilege to work mines in the Forest of Dean have been exclusive and immemorially vested, under the appellation of "free miners," in the natives of the soil. The limits of the Forest have greatly diminished in the lapse of time; they extended, in early records, from Chepstow to Gloucester, and from Moss to the Severn, "as far as a horn could be heard in the sea foam." These early limits much exceeded the bounds of the mineral basin; and where there were no mines, the rights of the free miners opposed no check to the Crown doing what it pleased with the mere freehold. By degrees a large surrounding circle has passed into mere private hands. The Forest is reduced to the extent of its mineral deposit; and even within that limit a considerable quantity of land has become private property—some part by grants previous to the bargain with the public purse, and some by subsequent neglect; such, for instance, as the slumbering trustees suffering the natives to enclose patches of forest land, and then keeping their eyes shut for 60 years, until a freehold title by possession had been acquired to many hundred acres. But in none of these cases whatever have the minerals passed with the surface. Little or much, the Crown has claimed and received without dispute its dues for minerals raised under all freeholds, and a right to enter not only under but into such freeholds to search for mines, and raise and convey, and title to raise the produce, has remained the privilege of free miners, whose ancient and definite qualification, and which has been confirmed by the Dean Forest Mining Act, 1st and 2d of Vic., is to have been born within the Hundred of St. Briavels, and to have worked a year and a day in a colliery or iron mine. During the period of gross neglect which ensued on the transfer of this property to the nation, in which, as I have remarked, the invaluable growth of oak timber was left to exhaust itself, the dues upon minerals became commuted into a nominal yearly payment from each mine; but little as was received, still the lord's right was maintained, and the free miners avoided neglecting the payment of the fine, or galeage, which maintained themselves in possession of many valuable privileges. The first wholesale attack I am aware of upon these mineral rights, which was suffered and countenanced by the officer of the Crown lands, occurred about 1796. Mr. Bathurst had estates on the south-western side of the Forest—a part of which stretched within the mineral district. Perhaps, disliking the free-miners upon his private lands, especially as one of the privileges they claimed was to cut the timber necessary for their workings, he expelled them from certain pits within his freehold. The miners appealed to the gaveller, or Crown officer, for protection. He was a provincial solicitor, residing about 16 miles from the spot; and Mr. Bathurst's mansion was much nearer the highway than the woods where the men were working. Finally, Mr. Bathurst succeeded in obtaining a judicial decision from the Crown officer against the Crown. The legal functionary became an *ex tempore* tribunal in the parlour of his host, and decided on an inspection of the original grant, notwithstanding the notorious existence of a custom in the Forest of Dean overriding ordinary freehold tenures, and in which not the Crown only but the free miners were concerned, that, as the minerals were not expressly reserved, the Board of Woods and Forests had no right to them. There was neither grant nor reservation of mines in Royal conveyances of freehold in the Forest of Dean, simply because they were under a custom, commonly known and constantly acted on. However, the question does not appear to have arisen at the fireside whether the King could give a whole title in that to which he was only partially entitled. The matter was comfortably arranged; a private solicitor appointed to collect the Crown dues surrendered in a private interview the public rights (the freeholders' name was very familiar in those days to the public guardians), and their deputy probably anticipated no very severe censure for his liberality. But it very naturally occurred that so successful an example was thought too good to be lost. In the following year, Mr. Edwin, of Cleared Court, the ancestor of the present Dowager Lady Dunraven, succeeded in routing out the Royal grant of his freehold, and was encouraged to try what he could make of the public functionary. In 1798, he served notices on the free-miners pursuing their custom within his lands to desist from an alleged trespass. These men were *actually at the time* paying gale to the Crown officer for the pits where they were raising iron ore. The receipts for the pits by name throughout the century were standing in the gaveller's books, and those books and entries are still extant; yet, when the public officer who was receiving these gales was applied to to protect those who paid them, and do his duty to the trustees (his employers), he declined to interfere. The pits were of considerable value. Mr. Bathurst having succeeded in stopping the men, Mr. Edwin was disposed to improve the

operation; and the miners, deserted by the Crown officer, were compelled to enter into an agreement, of which I have the original duplicate, to pay to Mr. Edwin a much larger royalty than the Crown claimed—he on his part covenanting to provide them timber for their pits, according to the Forest custom, and to save them harmless against the public demand.

To illustrate, I will not say the audacity of the freeholder, because the gaveller had been already found disposed to give away the national revenue in Mr. Bathurst's case, there was nothing peculiar in Mr. Edwin availing himself of the same convenience, but as a sample of the slovenly and culpable disregard of duty, which has characterised the whole of the proceedings in this business, I may state that this particular freehold, then owned by Mr. Edwin, had previously been united with other estates, stretching a mile north and south on each side of it, in one possessor. The whole length of this property contained iron mines; and in a presentment of the justices and verderers of Dean Forest, 10th Charles I., the whole of the freeholds beginning at the south are enumerated, and Mr. Edwin's Noxon Park specified amongst them as being the freeholds of Sir Bayham Throckmorton; and all the pits including by name those Mr. Edwin subsequently usurped, are enumerated as the property of the King. Until 1798, the proprietorship of the mines so presented was never questioned; nor did Mr. Edwin's immediate heirs seem to have pursued the claim, for entries of gale paid for mines within the same freehold are standing in the Crown books so late as 1809.

About the year 1825, my father purchased a gale of iron ore, according to custom, from a free miner; then, as now, the free miner alone could obtain the gale or grant. When these involved mere surface operations, the miners might work them without aid; but when deep and expensive operations came to be needed, they necessarily conveyed their title to a capitalist. In the present case a costly adit was required to drain the vein deeper than any previous operations. The gale was in Crown land, and the mouth of the adit entered there; but a considerable part of the vein was under the freehold of Noxon Park. The freehold had passed by marriage to the late Earl Dunraven; and his agent in the Forest, who was a keen man of business, and brother to the then Crown gaveller, perceived an excellent opportunity for reviving the right obtained by Mr. Edwin's agreement of 1798. The workings under the Crown gale were impeded by the earl; and in consequence memorial after memorial transmitted to the National Trustees of Woods and Forests, with documents of all sorts in support of the public rights, and evidence of old miners for their use; but as it was only public interest that was at stake, no progress could be made towards a decision. Still, trusting that so honourable a board if slow must yet be sure, the private claim being so plainly futile and groundless, and easily quashed when public officers found time, my father, who was by no means an incautious man, persevered in his operations; and having carried the adit about 600 yards, leased the mine to neighbouring ironmasters. When they reached the vein of ore, the earl's agent still persisting in his claim, and the national trustees not having yet time to attend, the tenants, to save annoyance, agreed to pay the earl a reasonable royalty during the term of their lease—his lordship covenanting on his part to keep all trespassers out of the old pits in his freehold—very likely event to occur in the caverns of the deposit, when a new drainage facilitated descent to the deeper unworked ore. Now, I hardly know a stronger example of the usual consequence of neglecting the assertion of legal right than what afterwards occurred. The rate of dues agreed on was a fair sum, consistent with the custom of the Forest and with other considerations—such as the vast quantity of water proceeding from these measures, the costly length of the adit, and the very inferior per centage of the produce compared to the hematites of Cumberland and Lancashire; but the earl having been once suffered to usurp the Crown right, became dissatisfied with his own; and, strengthened in wrong, attempted to usurp over his own agreement. Notwithstanding the clause to keep trespassers out of the old pits during a lease which remained in force, his lordship actually let, in 1846, these crop pits, so reserved and restricted, to Mr. Booker, M.P., at four times the royalty he was already receiving, and six times the royalty charged by Mr. Edwin, and which, though high, was yet worth paying for ore drained by another's capital. That gentleman appears to have been kept in the dark as to the facts, and the earl's inability to let over again what he had already let; for he came to the spot to engage men and commence workings; but, of course, immediately he was informed by my father of the particulars, he threw up the engagement. The earl then tried to maintain the trespass on his own account, and took some proceedings, which inevitably failed, and matters remained in *status quo*—the Board of Woods and Forests doing nothing to vindicate their existence until 1851, when tenants' leases terminating, the special agreement was determined with it.

May 16.

DAVID MUSHET.

#### ARTESIAN WELLS.

SIR.—Having read an article, in *Chambers' Journal*, on Artesian Wells and the supply of water to London, it reminds me of a plan I thought of some years ago of forming artesian wells in Holland, which might be applicable to London. Perhaps an outline would be interesting to your readers—I say an outline, because the details would occupy more space than you would, perhaps, be inclined to grant on such a subject.

I believe all attempts to sink artesian wells in the neighbourhood of Amsterdam had failed, in consequence of the fluid, or quicksand, flowing into the tube faster than they could draw it out, which suggested the idea to me of using such tubes or arrangements as would enable us to penetrate sand, or soft substances, without drawing from the inside. The plan I thought of was to form on the surface of the ground a large platform of logs of timber, with an aperture 4 ft. square in the centre, and build upon this a tower of pig metal, with a recess of 12 or 15 ft. diameter. To that platform should be attached a number of strong bolts, built up in the walls of pig metal. When to the height of about 30 ft., place an apparatus, resembling an hydraulic press on the compound principle—say, four 12-in. rams; and the above to be secured by the bolts built up in the walls. As the rams would point downwards, the cylinders and rams should be made the same as those used in lead pipe-making—that is, with arrangements for drawing the rams back. These are to act upon a collar—the object of which is to force the tube down. Now, for the tube, I would insist upon nothing less than 2-ft. diameter. My own choice would be 3-ft. diameter; the first to be at least 25 ft. long, just placed under the press on the unbroken surface, with its sharp-stepped edge downwards, quite plain, and secured from sliding and canting; then commence pumping till you force the tube nearly out of sight, when place another and another, until it resists a load of at least 1000 tons, when we are sure that it is on something which is not fluid, or very soft, so that the boring may be commenced.

Now, according to Mr. Prestwich's theory, which I believe to be quite sound, this would have to be carried to a depth of 1040 ft. If I had to be the borer, I should wish the feet were yards, as I am quite sure there are no insurmountable mechanical difficulties. To accomplish this, I should not use that magic apparatus of Forbille's, described by V. Knowles, at the British Association, as being capable of boring the hardest rock at some hundred yards deep, at a rate far surpassing anything which could be done on the surface by any known means.

Preparations and requisites for boring:—A mechanic's shop, a small steam-engine, a slide lathe, two smiths' forces, three boring heads. If for a 2-ft. hole, 30 cwt. each; two in work and one under repair; three sludge-pumps; machine, with steam-engine combined, for working and winding the boring head and sludge-pump; a good hempen rope  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick, and 8 to 9 in. broad—the length corresponding with the depth of the hole. Hands required to work the above:—One good mechanic, a general workman who can turn and fit, smith, striker, and three to attend the machine with the sinews of war, and you may bore to any depth. Now, suppose the Sydenham Palace Company were to commence forming such a well, on such arrangements that the operation could be seen by visitors, I feel persuaded that this would be an object of great attraction as anything there. Perhaps, a small extra charge would not be objected to. The result would be that they would have, not a spout of water flowing into an ugly slop-bowl, like that ridiculous affair in Trafalgar-square, which at the best can only spout out about 400 gallons a minute, but something worthy of the name of a fountain. I believe the bore hole for the supply of that in Trafalgar-square to be 7 in. diameter; that the water never rises in the well above 15 ft. from the lowest reach of the pumps; if so, they can only have a pressure on the bore hole equal to 15 ft. Compare this with a hole 26 times the size, with 8 times more pressure above the surface than the Trafalgar-square has into the hole from which the water has to be pumped. In fact, I look upon the whole thing as so simple and practicable, that I fancy I can see one hole completed at Sydenham, and pouring out at the very least 20,000 gallons a minute, and the boring ap-

paratus being moved to another site, for the purpose of boring for hot water, to be used for warming the Palace.

I imagine one of these wells in such an establishment as Barclay and Perkins's,—water to be conveyed round the works; and wherever power is required for grinding, hoisting, pumping, &c., it may be obtained by simply opening a tap, and allowing the water to act on a small turbine, on Prof. Thompson's principle. Perhaps they would then use water instead of porter in case of fire. Suppose the well to have cost 20,000*£*, what a return they would have for their money!

STOKER.

Brougham, May 2.

#### "GOLD IN ENGLAND"—CASTLE DINAS, GREAT CRINNIS, AND PONTMORE.

SIR.—The public are aware that I was the first who came openly into the field to caution them as to the sceptic character of the gossips and quarts found in the backs of British lodes. I have since discovered that a host of men calling themselves mineralogists, of a single day's growth, had sprung up, who were as sensitive as to the situation of gold as the fox is of the human species; which caused me to draw off awhile, and let them set their "gold traps," and play their own game. It now appears well up; and, with your permission, I will again enter your columns, endeavouring to show the claim of these honest-pretending "wide-a-wakes" to their superior knowledge in gold formations, and whom they duped; in doing so, however, I cannot possibly avoid personal remarks on facts, as I have first to strike at the root; and I can fairly hope the public will exonerate me in doing so from all ill-feeling, as these men are not personally known to me. The public are also aware of the numerous gold schemes got up by parties within the last three years for working quartz and auriferous ores in Canada and Australia, with the enormous sums collected and expended. The promoters were men well drilled, who learned their trade, and, like good soldiers, were nothing daunted by the former reverses—it was a sweet picking. They again rallied, and presented a bold front, and suddenly marched up, with an old experienced general from Australia, who knew how to gild nuggets of lead that would pass with the public for gold; he going a head as pioneer, with able crushing-machinists bringing up the rear with their great mortars for the gold wares, discharging nothing but golden goblets. There comes some keen geologist, or other well-known scientific man, to aid and elevate their guns to fire at a host of narrow-minded victims. Thus armed, they marched up with golden banner, and took possession of the gold field, which so enamoured the young aspirants, as to cause them to flock to their standard from all directions. They quickly overran the field with gold surveyors and engineers of all grades and callings: with such a show of force they summoned all the "old practicals" to surrender; but at such a summons they for a while stood aghast; a few, from timidity, may have turned traitors, and many others were almost led to believe that they had been wading to their knees in gold all their life, but were so short-sighted and illiterate in metallurgy and mineralogy as to be unable to detect it. But I venture to say the majority of practicals are staunch, keen-eyed, "One and All," not easy to be intimidated or driven from the field; they are sure to rally, and are not unlikely to take their opponents in the rear. Turning to the point at issue, I beg to say I am very far from being opposed to scientific attainments; it is what is really wanted in our mining operations; but, at present, we have two classes of men in the field, one calling themselves "scientists," and the other "practicals." The former take their degrees from old badly-written books, grounded on the igneous theories, too absurd to be countenanced in the nineteenth century. These men dread the thought of going into a mine, and not one in fifty knows ores when there by candle-light—gold being all but a surface metal, is just what will suit them. In the latter case, it is generally men who have spent one-eighth of their time in the mine at daily labour, and have hourly been watching every indication that causes ores to form—such as bearings, stratifications, and intersections. I never go into a mine producing ores, but I quickly discover from some old tributes what his guide is to pay for the most productive point; on comparing these with other productive mines, and taking into account the character of the lode and stratification, they do not materially differ. The bearing of a lode is a very material guide: how often do I find different bearing lodes in the same stratification? A portion of those which run in one direction are productive, and those running in another are all unproductive, excepting about junctions—this has to be accounted for. The "practical" is too often deceived when removed from one locality to another; he sees a lode to eye-view of the same character, and in the same stratification, and he pronounces it as a certainty to become productive, if worked to a certain depth, which is not always borne out; this arises from his not knowing enough of chemistry, notwithstanding its apparent likeness to the mine he is guided by. In reality, its component parts are nothing like the same. The latter class is deficient in the chemical department, and the former in practice, and often in both: a combination of classes is what is wanted. Under present circumstances, I shall leave a discerning public to make choice of whom they may prefer.

As regards the Gold Question: I admit that many lodes, and even rocks, in England contain a trace of gold; but the grand question is, if it is sufficient to pay for extraction?—I believe not one in a thousand will do so. If any of the lodes worked on were to produce native gold to the amount of  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. in a ton, it must have been long since detected; its specific gravity would have caused gold to the amount of 1 oz. to have remained within 6 in. of the head of every long ton or strip filled, and the smallest boy on the floors would have seen the gold that glittered. I unhesitatingly say, that every substance which contains native gold, to what extent it may, can with ease be reduced to 1-50th of its original bulk; under these circumstances it is easily discovered without a machine; then what conclusion can we draw as to the machines and exaggerated reports of late? Were they got up by the promoters with the intention of deluding the public? or will they plead ignorance? This point ought not to be hoodwinked, but laid open.

I next turn to Castle Dinas. It was last year called on to examine this mine, after which I handed in my report, but omitted to notice the gold rocks; shortly after I saw Mr. Calvert's elaborated report on the geological features of the stratification, and at what epoch formed, with its contortions; and its variety of angles, and how it was crammed and squeezed by intruding masses, and its being completely burnt to a buff colour, from the large masses of metals in the vicinity, &c. Then came the report on a sample of the lode pointed out by Mr. Calvert as most likely to contain gold; and it was publicly stated at a meeting that, from Mr. Calvert's advice, they had taken samples from Dinas Corner lode, and the result was above 2 ozs. of gold to a ton. They had 1½ miles of this lode dry to 15 fms. deep, which could be reduced at a cost of 1s. per ton, and the result would be 50,000*£*. a year profit—the machine would pay for itself in ten days. Your readers will be surprised that I was amazed at such a report from this clear-sighted man, and one whom I had before ventured to attack. He had laid on paper what appeared to be astounding facts.

On the 28th of March last I was again requested to visit and examine this mine. On doing so, however, how great was my surprise to find a man had been employed for 7*£*. to go on the mine 5 days, and get up a report—to do which he never went foot underground, never saw a lode, or even the stratification! As to the rich Dinas Corner lode, I positively assert that there is nothing there worthy of the name of a lode. Dousier's is a fair-sized lode, but of no value in sight. The most valuable rock in the mine, selected by Mr. Calvert for its contents of gold, is a mass of small crystalline quartz. On my examining it, I said they had no such rock as that in the seat; when I was informed it was taken from a hill three miles off for a bearing-block for machinery to work on, and open for any one to take up.

You will excuse me when I say, that if the company are deceived, they are a set of dupes for venturing on two machines, or even one, until some of the "gold-finders" had proved its utility by practice. It would have been far better if they had moved their engine to the back of the elvan course, where they would have stood a good chance of having a return for their outlay. Who would not give 7*£*. for the survey of a mine by a man who could lay down the character of the rock, its age, angle, and the dip of strata, with all its contortions and its contents, at any given depth, without seeing it? It is perfect necromancy.

I am also surprised that the Great Crinnis party should be duped with four machines. Can they convert them into grinders or stamps? or will they be useful as mortars, to throw shells among the Russian fleet when they make their appearance off Charlestown?

I next turn to my old Pontmore friends, and fairly assert that I have viewed them with a jealous eye since they refused my examining their mine 18 months since. I know they have a trace of gold in the gossan, and I will just take a cursory view of their proceedings. They first sent their gossans in bulk to St. Helens, and from whence the reports say the result left a handsome profit. Then why not continue to send it there? The answer was, that Captain Moorsom, and a Mr. Some-one, were commissioned to erect furnaces at the mine on an improved principle to those at St. Helens, which would make a material saving in the expenses. These furnaces, I am informed, have been erected and worked, but the public have not been favoured with the tale as to results. They then grasped at Berdan's machine, to supersede all smelting, from which I expected to have heard astounding reports—they, however, have not yet appeared, but must come shortly. I am receiving letters daily, enquiring as to the result. Are they duped up? As it was at my last, I must give the captains of this mine credit, as I have never seen a flash report on their gold productions from one of them. They are pretty sanguine as to the result of copper, for which I cannot blame them. It is a matter of opinion, like the gold, and has to be tested.

In conclusion, I further assert that I am aware I shall distract the nest, and shall not be alarmed at their replies, if they come out in their true colours; but I prefer meeting them on the mine, to go at once into its genuine character, each placing his views in the *Mining Journal*, to be tested by actual results.

N. ENNOR.  
Wiveliscombe, May 15.

#### TREATMENT OF AURIFEROUS ORES.

SIR.—Your correspondent, Dr. Collyer, contributed a valuable paper on "Gold Extraction" in last week's *Journal*, for he is perfectly correct in the assumption, that "the sudden depression in the value of gold mining shares" arises from "the impression from recent trials, that the gold cannot be profitably extracted from its ores"; at least, by the present method of extraction; for I believe it is now generally admitted that all the trials by Berdan's machine have utterly failed. Irregular working, defective machinery, bad crushing, loss of mercury, &c., are the causes assigned for these bad results; and in one or more cases from quartz in which the gold was visible no amalgam was produced: this fact is so startling, that it may account for all the other failures. The important question now arises—What is the cause of this want of success? for we can hardly arrive at the conclusion that there is no gold, after the numerous returns by various parties. The question is answered at once, if Dr. Collyer is correct in his very confident statement, "that it is impossible to crush and amalgamate at one and the same time without loss of gold, and constant liability to merciful annoyance." I must confess I agree with him in opinion, that titration after the ore is crushed is more likely to produce good results than crushing and amalgamating at the same time. Hoping your scientific readers will resolve this important question, on which depends the success of numerous mines, and a large amount of capital.—I am yours, &c.,

A SUBSCRIBER.

London, May 18.

#### BERDAN EXPERIMENT AND REDUCTION WORKS COMPANY.

SIR.—Allow me a few lines to correct an error into which you have fallen, in aluding in your last *Journal* to this establishment, under the heading "Berdan Machine Company." These works belong to a small private company, who, about three months ago, purchased of Mr. Berdan the right to manufacture and use a limited number of basins, according to their own modifications, under his patent. The company is altogether different, and independent of the Berdan Machine Company; and its object is to establish an assay office, and experimental and reduction works, for the purpose of making assays, and conducting metallurgical operations on a large scale, with the most efficient means and the best scientific advice. The company thus uses Berdan's machine, finding it well adapted to their purpose, but they do not confine themselves to its use, nor are they dependent on its success.

*Lett's Wharf, Surrey-side Waterloo-bridge, May 17.* F. A. CATTY, Manager.

#### THE SMOKE NUISANCE QUESTION.

SIR.—It was but yesterday that my attention was directed to a letter from Mr. C. W. Williams, of Liverpool, published in the *Mining Journal* of the 23rd April. In that letter Mr. Williams makes reference to a communication from me to the secretary of the Institute of Civil Engineers, which had been read at the discussion on the smoke nuisance, and Mr. Williams says, "Mr. Muir's letter stated that too much was said about the chemical part of the question, and that it thereby became complicated." After a stale literary flourish about country justices and the play of *Haslet*, Mr. Williams proceeds to say, "However, as the whole question of the combustion of the gases in a furnace was a chemical question and none other, such objectors need not be replied to." Mr. Williams has not quoted fairly what I said, which was, "There has been far too much said about the chemical part of the question by Mr. Williams, who has also complicated it unnecessarily by his assertion that it is impossible to burn smoke. All that the public care about is, putting an end to the black or brown smoke; burn that, and it will remain a matter of perfect indifference whether the invisible products of combustion be carbonic oxide or carbonic acid."

From the foregoing you will see that I did not say that the question was complicated by chemistry, but by an assertion that is impossible to burn smoke. That is a very incorrect assertion indeed, as every one acquainted with the action of the double furnace boiler, fired alternately, well knows. It is true I said that, so far as the public is concerned, too much has been said about chemistry in connection with smoke consumption, and a good deal of scientific nonsense has been written thereon; but the question is not solely a chemical one, it is also a practical question, and having seen some of Mr. Williams's furnaces I can safely say that, however much his theory may differ from or excel that of other smoke doctors, his *practice* is essentially the same as many before him. Of all the writers on smoke consumption whose works I have met with, Mr. Williams is pre-eminently the one to whom belongs the honour of having "darkened counsel by words without knowledge."

Mr. Williams further says that, "Mr. Muir's letter broadly states that the admission of air invariably diminishes the evaporative power of the boiler." I did not make this broad statement. I qualified it by the words, "unless there be a sharp draft and ample boiler power," words the purport of which all engineers know the value. The main assertions of Mr. Williams in his writings are—First, that "smoke, once formed, cannot be consumed;" and secondly, "that to prevent it, the proper quantity of air must be admitted in films or jets, just as the gas issues from an Argand burner." With reference to the non-combustibility of smoke, Dr. Reid says (p. 189 of Parliamentary report, 1843), "Now, I have looked again and again at many of the drawings illustrative of those very cases in which the patentees say that the object is to prevent the production of smoke, not to consume it when formed, and their own drawings show the smoke produced; that is, produced at one point, and consumed at another." Such, no doubt, is the fact, and Mr. Williams's own diagrams are no exception. As regards the difference between admitting air in one volume, or by numerous jets, Mr. Holdsworth says, in his evidence before Mr. M'Kinnon's Committee, in 1843, "I have reason to think the diffusion box in our case is not necessary to the economical effect, but that the same result is obtained, or nearly so, by the admission of the air in one volume, provided the aperture enter the interior at 2 ft. or more below the top of the bridge, or in any situation to be speedily mixed with the gases, by the eddies and currents existing about the furnace." Further, Mr. Holdsworth says, in answer to a special question (1056) by a member of the Committee (Mr. Brotherton) viz., "What is your opinion with regard to admitting the air by means of one large aperture, or by many small ones; does that make any difference?" I think it does, in favour of the small apertures; but in our case, certainly not to an extent to justify any increased outlay in consequence." Again, in reply to another question, Mr. Holdsworth says, "I feel quite justified in saying that it is quite immaterial where the air is admitted, provided a judicious quantity is admitted, and it be into or about the furnace. I admit it in four different ways, and they are, as near as I can find, equally effective." Q. 1069: Is not the one more destructive of heat than the other? Ans.: In a very trifling degree.

Mr. Fairbairn was not examined before the Committee in 1843, but he gave valuable evidence before that of 1845. In that evidence he makes no reference to Mr. C. W. Williams's theory or patent, but says (p. 44), "I think there is no question as to the practicability of consuming the smoke, for it can be done in almost any instance even by the common boilers, by proper care and attention on the part of the fireman." "I think there is no difficulty, but that with proper management, without any apparatus, the fireman himself could effectively consume the smoke." Q. 612: Without any apparatus whatever? Ans.: Without any apparatus.

Mr. Williams is now welcome to all that Mr. Fairbairn says in his favour. With a good boiler and a good draught, the same results will be obtained by the admission of air in one volume, as Mr. Fairbairn describes having achieved by Mr. Williams's diffusion box.—*Glasgow, May 13.* G. W. MUIR.

#### RAILWAY ACCIDENTS PREVENTED.

SIR.—The return of the number of railway accidents from the 1st July, 1853, to the 31st Dec., 1853, as presented to both Houses of Parliament, by command of her Majesty, shows a total of 157 killed, and 258 injured: 42 collisions, 8 trains off the rails, and 11 axles or wheels of machinery broken. These particulars being furnished by the railway companies, I will presume that they have not stated more accidents than did occur. As to their having given an account of all the engines that did get off the rails, and of all the smashings that took place on their lines during such time, perhaps you will be able to form a tolerable idea if you make your enquiries in the right direction. From their own statements, it would appear that many lives might have been saved, and much injury prevented, had Palmer's invention for facilitating speed and safety in railway travelling been adopted. I, therefore, hope that all persons who may have suffered loss by such accidents as this invention is calculated to have prevented, will consult some professional man as to the amount that should be obtained in remuneration from a company before giving any discharge, for their own sakes, as well as the benefit of the public. Should it be desired in a case of trial before a jury for remuneration on account of injury sustained, models to scale, with a suitable train to work upon, and a person to explain them, could be obtained by a note to either of the institutions in London, or to the inventor.

EDWARD PALMER.

of allotment as the Quartz Rock Mariposa Mining Company, Mr. Waddell did on that day take out a new registration in his own name; as for the Quartz Rock Mariposa Gold Mining Company thus altering the designation by the addition of the word "gold," this measure could not, however, have any effect in changing the interests or rights of the first promoters; nor can it exonerate the existing board from the claims so long deferred, and now demanded by several claimants, in common with,

A SHAREHOLDER IN BOTH COMPANIES.

#### THE BRUCUTU GOLD MINING COMPANY.

SIR.—Mr. Gatilffe, in his reply to my letter which appeared in your Journal of the 6th inst., has given me credit for being acquainted with certain facts of which I was utterly ignorant. I was not aware that reporters were quite at liberty to make whatever extracts they please, or copy, if so inclined, the whole of the reports—the directors having no control over the nature and extent of the information the journals think it advisable to place before their readers. If this were really so, and the *Mining Journal* had been aware of the fact, it strikes me there would have been no necessity for the directors' polite invitation to shareholders scattered about in distant parts to attend the offices in Old Broad-street with their shares in their pockets. Mr. Gatilffe is again in error in supposing that I think the inspection of the reports should be open to every idle enquirer. I question whether the officials would ever be troubled except by *bond fide* shareholders—gentlemen who have business to attend to not caring to consume their time over a matter in which they have no interest. Mr. Gatilffe has also misunderstood me in supposing that I ever intended to charge the directors of this company with wishing to suppress reports: no such inference can be fairly drawn from the tenor of my observations. What I complained of was, that they had not given publicity to Capt. Treloar's report; and that complaint is answered by Mr. Gatilffe, who tells us the directors are desirous from its importance, and from the value it affixes to the property, that the report should be as widely circulated, and as generally known as possible; but in the exercise of their discretion, the question has been whether this should be done before or after the next general meeting. Now, I would ask if this is not giving some advantage to shareholders residing within a reasonable distance of the office, and who without much inconvenience can inspect the report, while to country shareholders it must remain a blank? And does it not show beyond all question the importance of giving the earliest publicity to these reports through the medium in which it is sure to meet the eye of all parties interested in mining adventure?

*King-street, Cheapside, May 17.*

A STOCK AND MINING BROKER.

#### LAS INFANTAS MINING COMPANY.

SIR.—As a non-attendant at the meeting of this company on the 11th instant, I feel much indebted to you for the information I obtained through the medium of your valuable Journal. The proceedings, as detailed, have materially strengthened my opinion as to the ultimate success of the undertaking, and I think the shareholders cannot feel otherwise than much indebted to Mr. Cox for the prominent part he took in the proceedings; while the lucid and straightforward explanation of the chairman cannot fail to be most gratifying to the proprietors. One of the principal objects I have in addressing you, however, is to show the value and importance of the public press; and I do so because I regret to state that I have been present at public meetings where the attendance of reporters has been objected to; but, I never could understand upon what ground they should be excluded. What, though directors may object to publicity, does it follow that shareholders are to be deprived of information on that account? I contend that there cannot be a course more impolitic or more unjust. The representatives of the press, from their daily experience, invariably exercise a sound discretion in the condensation of their notes, they are perfectly disinterested parties, and can have no feeling in the matter on either side. If a discussion arises both sides of the question are fairly given; and, while all irrelevant matter is carefully excluded, the principal points are vividly detailed and substantially correct. Upon those grounds I urge the importance of admitting the press under all circumstances; and if anything is calculated to show the policy of such a course, it is, I submit, the publicity of such reports as that which appeared in your Journal last week of this meeting.—*Brighton, May 17.*

AN OLD SUB.

#### GENERAL MINING COMPANY FOR IRELAND.

SIR.—Our ordinary half-yearly meeting is convened for the 4th June, and in the meantime the balance-sheet has been placed in the hands of the shareholders—a very proper course, and one which I should much like to see adopted in similar undertakings, as it enables the shareholder to examine the accounts, and, if necessary, have explanations afforded him antecedent to the meeting, without occupying time, and on many occasions asking irrelevant questions, and creating a discussion on points of minor interest, while those of importance are lost sight of.

I have now the accounts to which I refer before me, and as a word of explanation through your columns, antecedent to the meeting, might render unnecessary the solution to certain questions which appear to me as likely to arise, I am induced to trespass on your kindness, and to request the favour of your giving insertion to the following remarks.

Up to a late period we have been in receipt of dividends after the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, having received in all 17. 6s. 6d. per share on 17. 12s. 6d. paid, the last having been declared in the month of June of the past year. Since that period we have had occasion to make calls to the extent of 17. 6d. per share on (say) 4200 shares, or 3675L. We have issued some 800 shares at 17. 12s. 6d., which would give a further sum of 1300L; and beyond this we have borrowed 1500L so that, exclusive of our balance on last account of 1652L. 8s. 6d., and furthermore we should have as receipts, exclusive of the sale of ore, no less than 6475L from which, however, we must deduct calls not paid (say, in round figures) 1800L This would give 4675L as actual monies received, and added to our coffers, exclusive of the balance in hand in June last. Where this money is gone does not appear very clearly to me by the accounts submitted; however, there is no mistake as to one thing, which is the cost of working the mines, and the returns. The former for the past 6 months is 6096L. 4s. 6d.; the latter, 3959L. 14s. 6d.; thus showing a surplus of expenditure over the produce or returns of 2102L. 10s., exclusive of office and other expenses. I have no doubt that this may be explained, and such is the object of my present letter; as I know that certain works at surface have been going on, and that it is contemplated to erect an engine and machinery; but the latter, although no doubt a very proper expenditure, will infringe upon our funds, and as the balance of the call due will not do much more than pay off our loan, and as the balance in hand is essentially necessary for working the mine, and to cover the time required for the sale of ore, it is quite clear that another call of not less than 17. per share will be required for the purchase of the new machinery, and the prosecution of the mine with energy.

It is under these circumstances that I am led to address you, in order that explanations may be afforded, which I cannot doubt for a moment will be rendered, so as to remove any doubt which may exist as to the value and productiveness of the property. I would not anticipate the explanation of the directors, which will doubtless form a portion of their report; but there is an old saying—"A stitch in time saves nine."—*City, May 19.*

AN ENGLISH SHAREHOLDER.

#### GREAT TREBURGET MINE.

SIR.—Your correspondent, in last Saturday's Journal, who dates from Brighton, and signs himself "An Adventurer," mentions his attendance at a meeting at Ander-ton's Hotel in October last, for the purpose of allotting the remainder of the shares in the Great Treburget Silver-Lead Mine. He says, moreover, that on that occasion there were placed upon the table "massive stones of solid metal, which, in the opinion of several geologists who were present, were as fine specimens as it was possible to meet with in any part of the country, and that the sett was described as magnificent, and as being in the judgment of every practical miner unsurpassed in this or any other country." He then complains that meagre reports only have been furnished, and that more frequent meetings should take place. The "Adventurer" having attended the meeting, as he describes it, for the purpose of allotting the remaining shares, ought to know that not more than 2000 were allotted; and thus it behoved the committee, with the small funds that a call of 5s. per share on that number placed in their hands, to be extremely careful in their expenditure. That they have been so, I can most conscientiously testify; but as the reports of those who have lately surveyed the mine, whilst they describe it as exhibiting all the marked indications of great wealth, are of opinion that no further progress can be made without the aid of steam-power, a deputation from the committee is about to proceed to the mine to meet an experienced engineer, to fix the position of the engine-shaft, and arrange other important details, preparatory to more extensive operations. In the meantime, the committee have been far from idle, and had "An Adventurer" attended either of the two general meetings that have been held since October last, he would have learned much interesting information; among other things, that by experiments with Berdan's machine gold, to the extent of nearly 2 ovs. per ton, had been found in the gossan. But the committee have not thought it expedient to employ any of their resources in puffing the mine or its prospects, relying that those who have already acquired an interest in it would sufficiently make it known to dispose of the remaining shares, and thus remove the necessity of too rapidly-recurring calls. On the return of the deputation a report will be laid before a general meeting, when I feel convinced that your correspondent will acquit the management of anything like supine-ness in the discharge of their duty.—*Wm. B. BAKER, Sec.*

*59, King William-street, London-Bridge, May 18.*

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

#### WHEAL ZION, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

SIR.—Will you allow me a small space in your next Journal, to contradict the remarks inserted in your last by Mr. H. C. Vivian. I perfectly agree with him that it was my misfortune to have had but little education, but really it would almost appear, from his very ungenteelmannish language, that he had been educated in a ragged school, or some seminary of equal respectability, or he never would censure a person for being unlearned. As the first proof of his abilities, he denies ever having told me that he had obtained the partnership, which he says to be a most deliberate falsehood. I do not remember having held, on the 6th of December, any conversation with Capt. S. Vivian in reference to going through the world with his son; the old gentleman may rest assured that I have travelled as far as I should wish with him, although it has not been far; working in a sump-shaft, would be preferable to travelling with such a companion. It is gratifying to find that he confesses his fault with regard to his son—he deliberately owns that he received full 10 guineas per month; then, why battle, and try to make himself appear honest, in defiance of what I stated in my last, and of what is herein contained? It is true that I charged his horse-work in my day-book in the name of Wm. Guest. But at whose request was it? Does he not remember that I charged it at first in H. C. Vivian's name, when he ordered me to charge it in future in Wm. Guest's name? I told him I thought it would look bad if ever he might light; he then intimated that it was my duty to do as I was bid. Now, this may term a truthless jumble, but I have proofs as to its correctness. He also denies having represented the ore as being worth 12s. per ton; if we may be allowed to place any confidence in his writing, we may rest assured that he represented it so, as the following is an extract from the cost-book, entered by him:—"Since the meeting the captain's expectations have been realised by cutting a rich course of copper-ore in the great champion lode, it is 18 in. wide, and the one was 12s. per ton;" the produce of which, unfortunately, happened to be only 3½s. As regards the meeting held on the mine, on the 3d September, 1851, I positively deny ever having informed the gentleman that the course of ore was 18 inches wide; but, according to the minutes of the meeting, entered in the cost-book by Mr. H. C. Vivian, it is represented by him to be 2 ft. wide, and the produce thereof 3½s. Now, it so happens that I had the produce of the three samples tried, which produced respectively 3½s, 1½s, and 4½s. Of this ore 26 tons were sold to Messrs. Freeman and Co., for 18s. per ton, and 45 tons for 21. 6s. 6d. Is this, or is it not, a fraud? He endeavours to cover himself by saying the rail depreciated its worth. He must not plead this excuse to practical miners: if he does, he may rely on it that he will be disbelieved, which will be a sad stain on such a character as he maintains, more especially in this neighbourhood. As to my not knowing mundic from copper, his giving vent to such a burst of indignation clearly shows that it matters not to him what he says in order to effect his malicious designs. One thing is quite evident, that I knew the difference

sufficiently to inform two or three gentlemen at the meeting on the mine that the ore which he was representing as worth 12s. per ton, was not worth 4s. per ton.

Mr. Vivian tries to make it appear that my last letter was addressed to his father; but it is not so—it is against him that I lay my charge, and him alone. He, no doubt, thought to prevent my writing further by saying he has sundry charges against me, which for want of space he defers till his next. He has been careful to provide himself with dates, &c., but Mr. Vivian may rest assured that I am not to be duped in that manner. He is guilty, and he knows it; or if he is not, let him meet me publicly—he will then have an opportunity of himself proving the contrary. I attended the meeting in London on the 8th inst., for the special purpose of meeting him, but was sorry to hear, on arriving there, that he was confined at home on account of a swollen face. However, if I am permitted by the committee, I shall be at the next general meeting, with the books, when I shall be most happy to meet him, and bear any charges he may have against me; and if he does not empty his budget in the next Journal, this will be a fine opportunity for doing so. I am open at any time for weekly, and that he will endeavour to meet me at the next general meeting.

JAMES BRAY.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

#### WHEAL ZION, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

SIR.—I did not think of troubling you or your readers with any further remarks on Mr. H. C. Vivian's production of great abuse, deception, and falsehood; nor should I now do so, but to let the new shareholders in Wheal Zion know something of the character of this champion of truth, the old shareholders know him. He positively asserts, in his letter of last week, "What Capt. Sims says of my family supplying the mine with certain materials is a complete romance; not a syllable of it is true. I am aware the name of Vivian, of Tuckingmill, is charged, but I have not the honour of his relationship." Now, really, this is worse and worse; he gets deeper in the mir, like a great boy who does wrong resorting to falsehood to cover it, but which only makes it blacker in the eye of truth. He must know that it was not Mr. Wm. Vivian, of Tuckingmill, that I alluded to, but the powder, candles, safety fuse, picks, shovels, &c., charged in the cost-book are in the name of James Vivian, a brother to his own father; and if an uncle is not a member of his family, I will give another—a charge of 15s. 18s. for stationery by Mr. Samuel Vivian, his own brother. This he denies, in the face of his own hand-writing in the cost-book against him. Had he owned his faults we might have forgiven him, but we will find he has taken a very wrong step to hide his misdeeds in falsehood. The act of charging the work of his horse, and the sale of the animal, in other men's names, plainly shows the intention of deceiving the company; and if a man will die in one thing, he is very likely to do so in another.

It is a general rule for the agents in the mines to consult the workmen as to what they should charge, as Mr. Vivian did to Mr. Wm. Guest, the driver, as he calls him? Now, let me ask Mr. Vivian what is become of the crusher charged to the company, which has not yet been seen on the mine? No doubt father's own son will find a loophole for this.

As to his relation respecting the foundry, it is a falsehood from beginning to end, and the tenant of the soil of Wheal Zion is not, nor never was, any partner of mine in any shape, matter, or thing.

Mr. Vivian will oblige by informing us who are the men of practical knowledge who so highly appreciated the operations conducted by him and his father. Did they see the deep adit which was taken up and driven from 20 to 30 fathoms from the river towards Wheal Zion sett, and had to pass 200 fathoms through land not belonging to the sett? (The party by whom this land was held told me the Vivians never should have it.) Now, let me ask Mr. Vivian, if he will be candid enough to speak the truth for once, if this expensive and useless adit was not stopped by the persuasion of Mr. Thomas Knight and myself?

I am quite aware that Mr. Vivian has the ability of dressing up falsehoods in fine language, but it is true in plainer garments is preferable. The Wheal Zion shareholders and the public can judge from the foregoing of the truthfulness of this gentleman's epistolary productions; and I shall now take my leave of him, without he wishes for more.—*Wheat Zion, May 17.*

JOHN SIMS.

#### WHEAL FORTUNE (SOUTH TAWTON).

SIR.—As one of the original promoters of this mine, and observing a letter in your Journal of last week relative to the forfeiture of this sett by the company, purporting to have been written by one of the committee, which is calculated to convey to the unfortunate shareholders an erroneous idea of the nature of the property, and conditions upon which it was granted to us, I beg leave to hand you the following particulars, and doubt not you will kindly give them an early insertion in your valuable journal.

I have now before me a copy of the lease of the sett to the company for 21 years from the 8th August, 1852, wherein it is especially covenanted that the company shall and will constantly prosecute and work all lodes already or hereafter to be discovered within the limits of the sett with a sufficient number of miners and labourers, and with such engines and machinery, and generally in such manner, as shall be according to the most accustomed and effectual methods of mining. Now, Sir, I can state as a positive fact that our Wheal Fortune Company has not had one single individual employed, or a stroke of work done on the mine, or within the limits of the sett, for more than six months past. The lease also provides, that if the company shall fail in the performance of either of the covenants, the lessors, or any person on their behalf, shall have full power to re-enter and repossess themselves of the whole sett, together with the buildings, &c., erected, or to be erected: the only notice required is one to be posted on some conspicuous place within its limits. This is precisely what the present new company has done, and is now proceeding vigorously with the undertaking. With regard to the ground on which the works are erected having been compensated for by our company, that is a misfortune equal to buying the shell, and allowing others to take the oyster. Why should our worthy committee-man so attempt to mislead his constituency, by concealing from them the important fact that the party who was compensated for the ground is not the lord of the minerals, or lessor of the sett? or why not have frankly informed us that the lords of the minerals are the only parties who have the right to work, or authorise the working for mine within the limits of their sett, and that they can appropriate to their exclusive use any grounds that they may require for that purpose?

Had it not been for the laxity and inert management of our committees, Wheal Fortune might ere now have been more than paying costs; but the unscrupulous manner in which our funds have been wasted, and the debt into which the company has been plunged, render it more advantageous to join the new company, with their improved management, than it would have been to proceed with the mine under its old burdens, even if we had been allowed to do so.

*Exeter, May 17.*

AN ADVOCATE FOR LEGITIMATE MINING.

#### THE ALBION GOLD MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, on Thursday.

MR. H. GUEDELLA in the chair.

THE CHAIRMAN, after reading the notice convening the meeting, observed that it was called in pursuance of a requisition sent to him, numerously signed by the members of the Stock Exchange. They have never been able to obtain any accounts from this company, which, although not worse, was perhaps as bad as any of them. He held in his hand various letters from poor persons residing in different parts of the country who had been deluded into taking shares by the flaming prospectus published, which clearly stated that they must make a profit of 600,000£, with a capital of 100,000£. When the company was first established, three of the directors withdrew, and advertised that their names were inserted without authority; but this was immediately followed by a counter statement, that the affair would not be damaged by their withdrawal—consequently, the shares were freely allotted; and, although two years had now elapsed, no information had been given as to the number paid upon, the expenditure, the balance in hand, or indeed any accounts whatever. It was generally believed the promoter of this company, Mr. Clapp, received 16,000 shares in part payment of the purchase money; and those shares he believed had been selling ever since, as they had been done at 17s., and had come down to 1s., as a few days back a friend of his bought in the market 500 for 25s. He was sorry to see the names of Sir Robert Price and Mr. Commissioner Murphy; but he had found out there was a system of lending names without the parties being cognisant of what was going on. He (Mr. Guedella) need not remind the meeting that they were still liable, as it was upon the strength of their names the parties had been induced to pay their money. Was there no law that could lay hold of them? He could assure them that he had much information to prove that the system adopted by most of these companies was little better than thimblerigging. If the fault had been with only one company, they might have overlooked it as a black sheep; but they were all alike. He had in his possession 200 prospectuses; and he might say the language of one was the language of another. Several actions had been threatened to be brought against him for the course he had pursued, but he would not be deterred from going on. He was not an original allittee in this company, but the course he would recommend was for an original allittee to take proceedings, which could be done by their clubbing together, and forming a fund for that purpose. He had written to the secretary to bring the books and accounts to the present meeting, and also to the directors to attend, and give every information in their power, but the only reply he had received was from the secretary, who stated he could not recognise such a meeting. This company had been conducted on the silent system; there had not been a single report, in any shape, issued since its formation.

MR. OSMUND LEWIS said the directors included men of property and honour, whom he believed had been misled, but it was now their duty to come forward and lend a helping hand, by giving every information in their power.

MR. GILLAN said the principle the company was started on, whether cost-book or otherwise, was of no consequence; he was satisfied that by an action at law against the directors, they would recover the money. They must all feel deeply indebted to Mr. Guedella for the trouble he had taken, but it was of no use appointing committees to wait upon the directors; they must avail themselves of the strong arm of the law. It would not require a very large sum, and the question was the amount necessary to be raised.

THE CHAIRMAN said he would be glad to subscribe liberally to a fund, and quite agreed with Mr. Gillan that it was of no use appointing committees to confer with the directors. One successful verdict would spread alarm amongst the whole lot of them, and they would then get portion of their money back. A resolution was then proposed that, upon a full consideration of all the circumstances attending the formation and subsequent proceedings of the Albion Gold Mining Company, this meeting is of opinion that the scheme originated in fraudulent misrepresentations, and was brought before the public by the originators, or promoters, without any sincere intention of carrying out the professed objects of the company.

A SOLICITOR, who attended on behalf of Mr. Commissioner Murphy, said that he was desired to inform the meeting that Mr. Murphy never was a director, and had written to him a long time since to that effect.

THE CHAIRMAN said, when the other three directors had disclaimed, it was Mr. Murphy's duty to have done the same, if he intended retiring.

MR. LINDO said there was no one knew better than the learned commissioner that merely writing was not sufficient to relieve him from liability as a director.

The resolution was then carried unanimously, as also one for a subscription of 6d. per share, for the purpose of defraying the legal expenses.

Another resolution was proposed, directing proceedings to be taken, and appointing Messrs. Guedella, Costello, Lindo, Gillan, and Burton as a committee for that purpose. Carried with two dissentients.

MR. GILLAN proposed that the thanks of the meeting be cordially given to H. Guedella, Esq., for his courtesy and ability in the chair, and also for the energetic manner in which he had defended the interests of the shareholders in several of the illegitimate gold mining companies. The resolution was seconded and carried unanimously.

MR. GUEDELLA returned thanks, and the proceedings terminated.

It was announced in the course of the meeting that a general meeting of the company was called by the directors for the 25th of July next.

#### Mining Correspondence.

##### BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—The lode in the 120 fm. level, east of Field's engine-shaft, is worth for copper ore 12s. per fm.; this level is 4½ fms. west of No. 1 winze, where the lode is 9 ft. wide—worth for copper ore 200s. per fm. The lode in No. 2 winze, where the lode is 12 ft. wide, is worth for copper ore 20s. per fm., and is set to six men on tribute at 2s. 3d. in 17. The south lode in the 110 is worth for copper ore 20s. per fm., and is set to eight men on tribute at 2s. 3d. in 17. There is no change in any other of our tuffwork operations since the last report. The men on tribute are 52, at the average of 2s. 10d. in 17. The new engine works very well.—MATTHEW WHITE : May 15.

ANGARACK CONSOLS.—The cross-cut east of Cold Harbour shaft is progressing favourably. The tin



# RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

this end is still producing tin, but not rich. We have not holed the winze under the 15, the ground being very hard. We have 3 ft. more to sink and 6 ft. more to drive in the 24, for which we have given to-day 7*t*, for sinking and 6*t*. per fm. for driving. The 15, east of shaft, is set to two men, at 9*s*. per fm., and 6*s*. in 14, for the tin; this is still in good tin ground. Hitchins's pitch in back of this level is set to four men, at 6*s*. in 14, and 3*s*. per fm. for stopping a piece of ground, north part of the lode; this pitch is improved since I last saw it. We have a new pitch to set in the back of this level, equal in value to the one before-mentioned, whose tribute is the same—viz., 6*s*. in 14. We have not set the new shaft to-day, as I intend to dial the ground, to see more particularly where it ought to be sunk.—N. TREBENNICK : May 13.

**PERRAN CONSOLS.**—No change has taken place in any part of the mine since last report. We sampled yesterday, the 15th inst., 25*t* barrows of mafust.—JAMES RICHARDSON ; F. GUNSTED : May 17.

**PERRAN UNITED.**—We are driving in the 80 west; the lode is about 3 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. The winze sinking in the 70 will come down before the present end in the 80 about 4 fms.; the lode in this winze has greatly improved, is very speedy for sinking on, and promises by appearance to turn out a good lode; at present it is worth 3 tons of good ore per fm. The 70 west is still improving, worth in sight 2 tons per fm. In the 70 east the lode at present is not productive. In the winze sinking from the 60 to the 70, behind this end, the lode is worth in sight 4 tons of good ore per fm. The 70 west is still improving, worth in sight 3 tons per fm. In the 70 east the lode in the end is getting more settled. The tribute pitches are looking well. The pitch behind the 70 east west, set at 4*s*. 6*d*. tribute, is producing from 5 to 6 tons of ore per fm.—G. WILSON ; P. CYLMO ; W. JONES : May 13.

**QUEINTRELL DOWNS.**—The new lode, we have recently discovered in the adit, is of the enormous width of about 30 ft., and is composed of gossan, blue flookan, and contains mundie and particles of lead ore; it is certainly an extraordinary large and strong lode; there appears to be another lode just a head of us.—T. B. CHAMPION.

**RITTON CASTLE.**—There have been driven on Potter's lode 10 fms. 5 ft. during the last month. There have also been driven 6 fms. 3*s*. on the cross-course to wheel-pit level. The men have not been to work since Saturday, as they were not paid that day.—R. P. EDELBURG : May 18.

**RIX HILL.**—The lode in the 17, west of shaft, is just as last reported on, producing occasional good stones of tin.

**ROUND HILL.**—The shaftmen are busily engaged in clearing up the engine-shaft. The stops in the back of the deep adit level, on the north and south lode, are yielding 10 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The stops in the bottom of this level, on the north and south lode, will produce 15 cwt. per fathom. We have drained the water from the winze in the Coppley lode; the lode is about 3 ft. wide, yielding good lumps of lead ore. We are getting on with all possible dispatch under present circumstances. The crusher shaft has arrived at Shrewsbury, and we shall send for it to-night, and no time shall be lost in putting the crusher together.—W. BARRATT : May 17.

**SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.**—We have another slide in our eastern shaft, which has thrown the lode a little north; therefore I cannot say anything about its value. I can only say that the character is precisely the same as the slide above before we came down to the ore; consequently there cannot be any doubt of its continuation. Our eastern end is not so rich; the lode will turn out about 4 tons per fm., worth 12*s*. per ton. We have not taken down the lode in the western end since last reported. We have not resumed the western shaft, in consequence of the whim not being finished. We have cleared the adit 95 fms., but have not seen any lode.—J. METHERELL.

**SOUTH BOG.**—The men are getting on in sinking the shaft very prosperously, the ground being favourable for sinking. The lode in bottom of shaft is 3 ft. wide, composed principally of quartz, and containing a little lead ore. I hope to get this shaft through our deep adit as soon as possible. The lode in winze under the 23 is 4 ft. wide, and will turn out 5 tons of lead ore per fm., worth 15*s*. per ton, or 7*s*. per fm. The lode in the end of the new level is 3 feet 6*s*. wide, composed of porphyry, and decomposed elvan, with a little quartz contained therein. I think, by the present appearance of this lode, that it will shortly turn out productive for lead ore. We have holed through this morning the small pit for ventilation in the new level. The two men are getting on very well in repairing the road from Old Bog to South Bog Mine.—S. MORRIS.

**SOUTH CAERN BREA.**—In the flat-rod shaft the lode is 12 ft. wide, containing several branches of grey and yellow copper ore, a more promising lode can scarcely be had; there is no doubt, from present appearances, it will yield a large quantity of copper ore in depth. We have commenced driving the eastern adit west, the lode in which is producing good stones of grey and yellow copper ore.—T. GLANVILLE.

**SOUTH CRENVER.**—Carne's sunpomen are engaged sending up old pitwork from Varnish's shaft, and fixing new. We calculate by the end of the present week to be in fork, and the shaft made secure to the 94, when we purpose sinking below this, and drive east and west of Varnish's shaft. In the 81, east of Carne's, the lode is 20 in. wide, producing stones of copper ore; in the 81, west of Varnish's, the lode is 2*s*. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 74, west of Varnish's, the lode is 2*s*. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm.; in the 74, east of Carne's, the lode is 2*s*. wide, producing stones of ore. In the 61, east of Gore's, the lode is 2*s*. wide, producing fine stones of rich yellow and coated ore. In the 54, east of Gore's, the lode is disordered—ground more favourable than for the last 20 fms. driving. In the 61, west of Varnish's, the lode is 1*s*. wide, producing 1*s*. ton per fathom—ground harder than usual. In the 54 the lode is 2*s*. to 3 ft. wide, producing 1*s*. ton per fm. In the 44 the lode is 2*s*. wide, producing 1*s*. ton per fm. Other things throughout the mine are much as last reported.—J. DELBRIDGE ; E. CHROWIN : May 15.

**SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.**—The sinking of Smeed's engine-shaft is progressing favourably; the mineralised character of the ground is still very encouraging. There is no improvement in the adit level; the lode is very much disordered. The ground in the cross-cut is, so far, favourable, and very congenial for copper. The lode in the rise above the adit is at present small and unproductive.—J. COCK.

**ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.**—I have nothing new to report this week. Everything continues as usual. If there is any difference in the nickel department, it is better. Our stamps went to work yesterday; it will, however, take us about three or four days to get the floors in working order. To-day we can just see the back of the 35; by about Tuesday I hope to be able to inspect it, and give you full accounts.—R. H. WILLIAMS : May 15.

**TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.**—We have a good improvement in the 190 end; the lode is about 2 ft. wide, composed of horn-spar, can, and ore. Since we have cut the lode in this end we have drained the bottom of the 175 20 fms. south of the 190 end; this is looking very much in our favour.—North Mine : We have a strong lode in the 100 end driving both north and south: the ground has also very much improved. I think the 100 will prove to be the best level we ever had in the north mine, and from present appearance I have no doubt it will be found so. All other parts of the mine much as usual.—J. SPRAGUE : May 13.

In the 21 ft. level the lode is 6 in. wide, saving work. In the 190 fm. level and the lode is 1*s*. wide, composed of quartz, spar, and ore, rich work. In the 115 and the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of capel and ore, saving work. In the 145 end the lode is 1*s*. wide, composed of mundie and ore, saving work. At the 145 end the lode is small and poor. In the rise in the back of the 205 fm. level the lode is 1*s*. wide, good stamp work. The same may be said of the lode in the winze sinking from the bottom of the 190 fm. level. In the winze sinking in the bottom of the 15 fm. level the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of can and ore, rich work. At the north mine, the lode in the 100 end, driving north, is 5 ft. wide, composed of capel, peat, and ore, all saving work; in the same level, driving south, the lode is 3 ft. wide, 1 ft. of which is rich work.—J. SPRAGUE : May 16.

**TAYV CONSOLS.**—In the 80 fm. level west we are meeting with stones of ore in the country, and more water is coming from the end, but the lode is not yet cut. In the 65, going west, the lode is considerably improved both in the quantity and quality of the ore. The winze below the 65 west is not working, as the men run the barge. In the 65 east the lode is improved, and in the winze coming down from the 35 to meet this end the lode is 5 ft. wide, all saving work. The end in the 46 is worth 1*s*. ton of ore per fm. The end in the 35 east is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. The stones in back of 46 are worth 3 tons of ore per fm. All the tribute pitches are well, but still not producing good stamp work. The stops in the back of the 205 fm. level, west of said shaft, are worth 1*s*. per fm. The stops in the back of the 15 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, are worth 1*s*. per fm. The stops in the back of the 120 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, are worth 1*s*. per fm. The lode in the 120 fm. level, west of Downright shaft, is 3 ft. wide, saving work. The stops in the back of the 110 fm. level, west of said shaft, are worth 1*s*. per fm. In the 130 fm. level, driving east, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing good stamp work. In the 110 fm. level, west of engine, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 12*s*. per fm. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 1*s*. per fm. All other places are much the same as last reported.—PETER FLOYD : May 17.

**TINCROFT.**—Highburrin tin lode, in the 152 fm. level, driving east of Martin's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 13*s*. per fm. The stops in the back of this level, both east and west of said shaft, are worth 1*s*. per fm. The stops in the back of the 142 fm. level, driving west of engine, are 2 ft. wide, producing 1*s*. per fm. The stops in the back of the 132 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, are worth 12*s*. per fm. Chapman's lode in the 120 fm. level, west of Downright shaft, is 3 ft. wide, saving work.

The stops in the back of the 110 fm. level, west of said shaft, are worth 1*s*. per fm. In the 130 fm. level, driving west of engine, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 12*s*. per fm. In the 110 fm. level, west of engine, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 1*s*. per fm. All other places are much the same as last reported.—T. CARPENTER : May 13.

**TOKENBURY.**—During the past week the 52 fm. level has been driven to the cross-course, and we shall now proceed to drive southward to cut the south lodes; the cross-course is very soft. In the 37 the men have driven this week about 7 feet; the ground in this level has become much harder since setting-day, and altogether changed in its character. We expect we are nearing a lode.—May 12.

**TRANNACK CONSOLS.**—During the past month, the men employed in rising on the eastern cross-course, to communicate with the shaftmen above, have risen 6 fms. The lode in the back is chiefly composed of granite and flookan, this day's price is 4*s*. per fm.; the ground in the bottom of the said shaft, which is sinking by six men and three boys, is of much the same character as the rise, being on the cross-course also, but in consequence of a great deal of water, which softens the sides, we are obliged to timber it; the men have sunk 5 fms. 3 ft.—present price, 4*s*. 10*d*. This month, when we shall have the great advantages of plenty of air for driving on the cross-course to cut the Trannack Consols lodes, also to drive east on the north and the second-horn lode, as well as a shaft close by to draw the stuff. The western cross-house lode have just cut through a bar of elvan; the present end is in killas. Against the wall of the cross-course, which is very regular, there is a leader or small branch of prian and flookan—ground driven 3 fms. 3 ft., at 7*s*. per fm.—J. BENNETT.

**TRERELL TIN.**—Our chief operations since last reported have been in stopping the adit west, and cutting through the lode, which has produced good stamp work throughout. We hope in a few days to begin to sink the engine-shaft for a deeper slope, and at the same time to drive east and west on the lode. Our prospects at present are in an improving state. Our stamps work by day as usual.—H. WILLIAMS.

**TRIGONEBRIAS AND CARNEBONE FATWORK TIN.**—The manager in his report states that the new 36-in. engine ordered by him of the proprietors of Perran Foundry, will be ready in three months; most of the drawings have been sent to the foundry. The walls of the engine-house are 23 feet high. We are not cleaning and timbering the flat-rod shaft. We have 11 men, besides the engine-men at work on the mines. The height of the engine-house will be 46 ft.; stack of ditto 60 ft.. We have erected the capstan and shears for lifting the stones to raise the walls of the engine-house; by doing this we have a great deal of scaffolding. The carpenters have been preparing wood-work for engine-house, and men are raising stone from the quarry, also cutting granite for hub-end of engine-house; three carts carrying stone, and three men colouring, or timbering, up new engine-shaft. All the works are progressing in a most satisfactory manner.—C. F. CRAKE : May 15.

**TREREIGH CONSOLS.**—The water is pumped out of the 110 fm. level at Christo's lode, and the accumulation of slimes, a crush or two, prevented our going through the cross-cuts to-day; they will, however, be cleared forthwith, and whilst this is being done, we will endeavour to get the water out of the 120. The pump-reeds will be attached to the main rods for this purpose on Monday morning next. In the 100 fm. level rise, the tributaries are still working by the side of the lode, the wall of which looks well, and the men are working in good spirits; they will take down the

lode in time for our next week's report. We have completed our dialling for the new engine-shaft, and shall commence removing the earth for sinking at once; indeed, the ground is marked out, and the men fixed on to sink the shaft.—F. S. The sunpomen having been engaged about the pitwork in Christo's shaft during the week, nothing of any consequence has been done in the 90, in the cross-course extending north.—J. PRINCE : May 13.

**TRELOGGAN.**—We have tapped the old adit, and have let down a great deal of water, and can now get very near the winze, which was sunk the bottom of the adit, and I hope in about a week more to clear into the caunter lode, when I will write you further particulars.—T. B. CHAMPION : May 17.

**TRELOWETH.**—At the engine-shaft, sinking below the 70, the ore part of the lode on the south side is 2 ft. wide, and improving in appearance. The 70 fm. level is set to drive east of engine-shaft; the ground is hard, being only 9 ft. behind the winze. In the winze below the 60, east of Cole's engine-shaft, the ore part of the lode is 18 in. wide, very good. The 60 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, is driving on the north side of the lode. Brightman's shaft, below the 20, is sinking in the country.—May 13.

**TREMOLLETT DOWN.**—The lode in the No. 3 level going east is still improving; yesterday the men broke some good stones of copper ore in this end: a more promising lode than this for making mineral in depth cannot be seen. The indications of this mine are worthy of an engine and expenditure of capital. The end going west is 3 ft. wide, composed of mundie and flookan. The ground in the cross-cut south is of a light decomposed killas, intermixed with branches composed of quartz and mundie; it is highly mineralised throughout. We have about 30 tons of mundie dressed over.—JOHN RICHARDSON : May 13.

**TRENEWETH CONSOLS.**—Since last report we have been cutting down and securing Smith's shaft; in doing so we have broken some excellent tinstuff. The tributaries are looking well. Within the last few days we have discovered a splendid course of copper in the beach, to the west of our engine-shaft, and we have broken some excellent stones of copper, both yellow and grey, which greatly enhances the value of these mines, for when the engine goes to work we shall be in a position to work on this lode to a great advantage. The carpenters are busily engaged about the capstan, shaft-rods, &c. The sawyers are constantly cutting timber for various purposes, and the smiths are continually making bolts, bars, &c., for the lift, as well as doing sundry work that is required by the carpenters. The masons have been building the boiler-house, and the engineers have fixed the boiler in its place. The spring beams, girders, &c., are fixed in the engine-house; the doors, windows, &c., are completed, and every thing connected therewith appears in a very progressive state.—JOHN SMITH ; THOMAS BREWER : May 13.

**TRESEVELLY CONSOLS.**—I have made a discovery about 70 or 80 fathoms to the west of the shaft, and I should say about 18 fms. below the level of it, of a lode 2 feet wide, with good tin in it, fit to stamp and dress for the market. I feel the most sincere pleasure in announcing this information, being confident that such a discovery has much enhanced your property, making it of great value. I advise you to visit the mine and see for yourselves, and to discuss many things of importance as to the future. The discovery has made altogether a new phase of great consequence. I shall be glad to have a letter from the committee, stating when I may expect you here.—JOSEPH PHILLIPS : May 15.

**ULPHIA UNITED.**—We have a good branch of ore in the 18 fm. level, west of the winze at West Fell, it is about 6 in. wide. At Whinfell, in the 12 cross-cut, driving south, we have discovered a branch of spar about 6 in. wide; in driving a few feet further we shall cut the south lode. In the other parts of the mine there is no alteration.—CHARLES VINCENT : May 16.

**UNION TIN.**—We have not been driving the 20 fm. level west during the last week, as the men have been employed rising towards another party, who were sinking a winze below the 10 fm. level, which is now holed, and giving a good ventilation for extending the 10. The lode in the 20 fm. level, driving east, is still large, and producing a little tin. We have some good tin in sinking the new engine-shaft. The masons are getting on well with the buildings for the new engine.—J. WEBB : May 17.

**WELSH POTOSI.**—There is no alteration in the ore, except that we have found another nest; this shall be called No. 6. They will finish the slides on Monday. The rain is falling very slow to fill the ponds, and I hope it will continue. I saw in the Journal about the hundred tons ready by the end of June: if our crusher and the water will do their part, we can do it with ease.—J. HUGHES.

**WEST BASSET.**—North Lode : The 94 east is progressing satisfactorily. In the 21 east, on the south part, the lode is worth 2 tons per fm., and kindly improve.

The 75 west will produce 12 tons per fm.; in the same level east, 9 tons 4 ft. have been driven this month through a good course of ore, worth 8 tons per fm.; and a winze has been sunk from the 65 and communicated with the present end, leaving a course of ore standing in each end of the winze.—South Lode : The rise in the back of the 42 continues worth 7 tons per fm.—W. ROBERTS : May 13.

**WEST BORTHROP.**—The gossan lode at present does not look quite so well as it did in our trial shaft, being smaller than it was. We have not cut anything in the eastern going north as yet, but the tin lode looks very well indeed; we broke some fine rocks of tin-work from it to-day. The improvements are still continuing under the stops of ground left by the ancients.—May 15.

I consider I have nearly 1 ton of tin now broken, and this day we have discovered a very tiny lode going down in the bottom of the shallow level, which is leaving a tribe ground between the two levels.—J. PAYON : May 18.

**WESTON.**—The men have driven 4 fathoms last month on the course of the Rider lode; but I have not been able to resume work since Saturday, as the men were not paid that day.—E. P. EDELBURG : May 18.

**WEST PAIR CONSOLS.**—You are aware of our resuming to sink the engine-shaft below the 30, and will recollect some months since, when we were completing the 30, our reporting having a branch in the shaft, containing some good copper are; we find now increasing in size and quality; hence my ending it in my last lode : it is now 5 inches wide, producing rich black, grey, and yellow ore. Some stones will produce 30 per cent. of copper. The stratum of ground here is all that can be desired. With such indications in this locality, we may reasonably expect some good results in deeper levels. We have not quite holed the whim-shaft to the 30, but hope to do so about a fortnight.—J. WILKINSON : May 16.

**WEST WHEAL ALFRED.**—Cole's engine-shaft is set to sink below the 40; the ground is about 2 ft. wide, and from the improved appearance of the killas, there is every indication of ore near us.

The 12 fm. level, south of the 40, is 3 ft. wide, worth 11*s*. per fm.; in the same level, south end, the lode is 1*s*. wide, grey. In the 38, north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 20*s*. per fm.; in the winze sinking in the bottom of this level, south of the 38 west end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, spar, and capel; we are expecting to intersect it in the 23 cross-cut in a fathom or two, driving west to the 23 fm. level, and the underlay of the lode will about meet the distance at surface. We have, however, intersected a branch, or a lode, in the 23, from 15 to 18 in. wide, composed of mundie, peach, and prian, which is underlying south about 3 ft. in a fathom; this, however, cannot be the same lode as seen at surface, unless it has changed its underlay between the 23 and surface. We shall, therefore, drive a little further south to intersect the south lode, when you will be advised accordingly. We have still about 5 fathoms of water in the shaft, owing to the long prevalence of dry weather.—A. BRAY : May 18.

**WHEAL SURPRISE.**—We have to inform you we have cut south of engine-shaft a very promising lode, from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed chiefly of gossan, soft spar, and capel; it underlays north from 3 to 4 ft. in a fathom, and is about 40 fms. south of engine-shaft, and agreeable to the underlay of the lode as seen in the shade pits, we are expecting to intersect it in the 23 cross-cut in a fathom or two, driving west to the 23 fm. level; the underlay of the lode will about meet the distance at surface. We have, however, intersected a branch, or a lode, in the 23, from 15 to 18 in. wide, composed of mundie, peach, and prian, which is underlying south about 3 ft. in a fathom; this, however, cannot be the same lode as seen at surface, unless it has changed its underlay between the 23 and surface. We shall, therefore, drive a little further south to intersect the south lode, when you will be advised accordingly. We have still about 100 tons of ore.—A. BARRATT : May 18.

**WHEAL TREGAWNY.**—Smith's engine-shaft is down 9 fms. below the 60 fm. level; the lode is 2 ft. wide, and from the improved appearance of the killas, there is every indication of ore near us.

In the 98, north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 11*s*. per fm.; in the 98

CARMEN ALTO.—In the part fortnight we have not broken down the lode, but from the appearance of the wall we may expect it to produce a good lot of ore. We have four men in the shaft, and though the ground is rather hard, we are getting down well.

SAN JOSE DEL CARMEN.—In the chilton, now being sunk on the Veta Gossa, we have a most promising vein, it is 18 in. wide, composed of a beautiful quartz, intermixed with clay and sprigs of metal flocs, and we are daily expecting it to become very productive. We have commenced another chilton to ventilate the mine, for in these workings we are badly ventilated.

SANTA ANA.—Since my last, the lode has improved very much in appearance—it is also larger, still it does not give any ore of a class that will pay for returning, but we cannot tell to a day when it may become rich.

COLORADO.—In this mine we have nothing new. In each of the labores the lode has a pretty appearance.

MACHICATAS.—The lode in the bottom of the mine is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz and clay, and embedded in a beautiful stratum, still it does not yield ore of a saveable character. All the other labores are without change.

Desembriadora de Oro, Margarita, Mira Flor, and San Antonio, are without the slightest change.

#### IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINES.—[Received May 13.]

Gongo Soeo, April 1.—The calculations made by us of the products of three small portions of the Camara lode, I am happy to perceive have been found correct, thus proving that if when carried out on a large scale, and Capt. Brookes' estimate of the cost be not underrated, there will exist satisfactory evidence to base our future proceedings upon; as, however, the extensive trials suggested cannot unfortunately in the present state of affairs be made, or, indeed, until such an efficient stamp is erected and water-course brought up, I am unable to speak more definitely on the matter, further than to repeat my conviction, that on the completion of the preliminary operations the mine will be cheaply worked, and an ample supply of ores obtained for the proposed three sets of stamps. You will have been assured from the tenor of my recent communications, that your orders as to the deciding the value of Cata Funda and the body of jacottins in that vicinity would claim my best attention. I have now to announce that the level has advanced immediately under the reported rich sink; which, however, from the retentive properties of the intervening ground, it has failed to drain, but steps will forthwith be taken by a shaft to effect this purpose, as well as providing better ventilation. In the meanwhile, it is gratifying to ascertain that a mass of jacottins, in apparently whole ground, has made its appearance at this spot, which, if it holds out, we shall follow a few fathoms and cross-cut, in the expectation of falling upon something to repay us for the outlay and anxiety. As yet it is premature to dwell on the matter, the jacottins having been so shortly intersected, although undeniably that the chances of success are materially strengthened by the discovery. The cascado will, now that the heavy rains have subsided, again yield a little better. To-day's washings from Goldsmith's was 8 ozs.; the highest for some time past. Annexed is a note of the washings at the different stamps since the 1st of March:—Goldsmith's, 1 lb. 5 ozs. 8 dwt.; Hocheder's, 1 lb. 0 oz. 13 dwt.; Walker's 6 lbs. 0 oz. 5 dwt.; Joinville's, 1 lb. 2 ozs. 10 dwt.; Camara, 5 ozs.—10 lbs. 1 oz. 16 dwt.

#### NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINES.—[Received May 13.]

Cocais Mine, April 1.—I am glad to say that an improvement has again taken place: the sink made in the pursuit of jacottins in the eastern end has shown a different quality of jacottins, which explains the better produce. The stuff itself instead of being uniform and glistening jacottins, is of a dark sooty looking kind, mixed with a sort of micaeous clay, and is the same as gave lately so well. On the 23rd March Leach met with a very good piece of stone showing gold, and this day's produce is upwards of 5½ ozs.—Produce:—Cocais, mks. 3 5 6; Cuiba, 4 1 5 67.

#### ROYAL SANTIAGO MINES.—[Received May 15.]

Cobre, April 19.—We have not been able to work at Taylor's shaft in the past week, owing to the founess of the air; yesterday there was an amelioration. The 50 fm. level east I am happy to say has much improved. The lode is now of very similar character to what it was previous to its cutting out of what seemed to be a slide; it is 4 ft. wide, and will produce 3 tons of ore to the fm.; the end 14 fm. from the shaft. The 50 west continues of a promising character, but is without alteration in regard to ore. The stopes under the 44 west are producing better than last week; the lode 4½ ft. wide, with a good load of ore on the south wall; the remainder is "horse," intersected with branches of ore. The yield is about 3 tons ore to the fathom, 3 fm. in length.

#### ST. JOHN DEL REY MINES.—[Received 13th May.]

Morre Velho, March 18.—Gold extracted to date, 9300 oits., from 596 52 cubic feet of sand (result of 10 days' stamping), yielding 13 59 oits. per cubic foot. Stamps working 10 days, average 124 26 heads. The supply of stone from the mine continues without much variation; but to arrive at this we have been obliged to keep most of our timbermen, Europeans as well as blacks, employed as borers; and as next week the people must be sent back to their regular employment, it is to be feared the stamps will experience the bad effect of the consequent diminution in the supply of stone.

March 24.—Mr. Symons starts to-morrow for Rio in charge of 10 boxes, containing 54,822 oits.—526 67 lbs. troy of amalgamated gold, to be shipped to your address, unless the agents can succeed in selling it at Rio on the usual terms. This remittance is composed as follows:—

January produce..... Oits. 25,661

Less 11 days, included in last remittance..... 8,187 = 20,474

February..... 27,933

First 10 days of March..... 9,300

Total..... 57,707

Deduct duty 5 per cent..... 2,885

Nett remittance..... Oits. 54,822

March 31.—Gold extracted to date, 18,022 oits., from 1179 67 cubic feet of sand (result of 20 days' stamping), yielding 15 28 oits. per cubic foot. Stamps working 20 days, average 124 34 heads. With the supply of stone, and the aid of a few loads daily brought in from the refuse heap, we are still enabled to supply our stamps: thanks to the good attendance of Brazilian borers, whose numbers, though uncertain and fluctuating, frequently rise above 120.

#### LINARES MINES.—[Received from Capt. Alex. W. Martyn.]

Paseo Ancho, May 8.—The engine-shaft is sunk below the 75 fm. level 1 fm. 3 ft.; the lode is large and promising, with spots of ore, but not of commercial value. The 75 and west is now in advance of the engine-shaft 23 varas; here we have a large lode of calcareous spar, and although at present poor, yet, from the appearance of the lode, we expect an improvement shortly. The 63 end is driven west of Caballero's winze 18 varas; here also, the lode is large, and promising to improve, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom.

The 55 end, on the south lode, is in advance of Casualidad cross-cut; the 55 end is 1 ft. west of 2 tons of ore per fathom; in driving this level we find that the ore-ground has extended considerably westward, the present ore-ground being 36 varas further west than was found to value in the 45 fm. level; the end east of this cross-cut is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom, and in advance of the same 15 varas.

The ground in San Juan shaft, sinking below the 55 fm. level, is still hard and open for sinking, having some water in it. In the 45 fm. level, west of Casualidad cross-cut, the 55 end, have put the men to drive east to communicate with the winze sinking below the 31 fm. level, where we shall have good ventilation for reducing the end west, where the lode is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. The mine in the 31 fm. level on the north lode, west of San Juan shaft, is below this level 24 varas 1 foot, the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. We have recommended sinking Kennedy's shaft below the 20 fm. level; the lode is poor. In the 20 fm. level, west of Warne's, the lode is divided, the south part is worth 3 tons, and the north ditto 2 tons, per fathom. We have commenced a new winze in the 20 fm. level, between Kennedy's and Warne's shaft; the lode is large, and producing stones of ore. Crosby's shaft is sunk to the depth required for the 20 fm. level, and we intend to cross-cut the ground north and south, prior to driving east to meet the 20 fathom level, west of Warne's. In Victoria pertinencia, on the north lode, the 15 fm. level, driving east, is worth 15 cts. of ore per fathom, and ground moderate. The shaft in San Francisco pertinencia is sunk below the surface 36 varas, the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 75 end, east of the engine-shaft, the ground is much improved for driving, and although for the present poor, yet I think, from the appearance of the ground, we shall soon have a great improvement in this part—in advance of the shaft 14 varas 2 ft. The 65 end is east of San Jorge winze 31 varas; the lode is large, but for the present unproductive. Shaw's shaft is sunk below the 55 fm. level 5 varas 2 feet; the lode is spotted with ore, but not enough to value. The 35 end is driven east of Fernandez winze 21 varas, worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The 45 end is east of the cross-cut on the north lode 11 varas 1 foot, worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom. West of cross-cut on same, the lode is worth about the same, and 11 varas 2 feet in advance of cross-cut. The 45 end, or north lode, is driven east of Esperanza cross-cut 40 varas 1 ft. 6 in., worth 2½ tons of ore per fathom. Diego winze, sinking below this level, is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. Rodriguez winze is sunk below the 45 fm. level 16 varas, worth 2½ tons of ore per fathom. The 31 end, on the north lode, is in advance of Thorne's shaft 68 varas, lode worth 1 ton per fathom. Compan's winze on this lode is below the level 6 varas 1 ft. 6 in., worth 4 tons per fm. In the 31 end, east of Thorne's shaft, we have again held to old men's workings; this end is now beyond Thorne's shaft 75 varas, and have about 20 varas more to drive to communicate with Taylor's shaft; when this is done, we shall have good ventilation, and there are indications of finding a good lode left by the ancients below this level; we are cutting ground for tackle, and shall shortly commence clearing for a new winze on this lode. Aedo's winze, on the north lode, is 20 varas 1 ft. below the 31 fm. level; the lode is large, worth 3 tons per fathom. The 31 end, on middle lode, is from cross-cut 20 varas, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The 20 end, east of Warne's, is worth 2 tons per fathom; there is nothing new to notice in the cross-cut driving north from this point. At Field's shaft, the 31 end west is worth 1½ ton per fathom, and the same level east 2 tons per fathom. Taylor's shaft is half up and made good 28 fm. below the surface, and shall shortly begin re-sinking it. The 20 fm. level, east of the footway shaft, is poor; as is the 20 fm. level, west of Field's. Our tribute department is looking much as usual. We have 37 pitches in work, employing, with the bargains, 300 men. We think April raisings will amount to 330 tons, and our calculation for May is about the same quantity.

#### NEW LINARES MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.

May 5.—San Roque.—No. 1 shaft has been sunk, during April, 3 varas 2 ft. under the 30 fm. level, and is still sinking by six men, at 500 reals per varas; the lode here is 2½ ft. wide, looks well and promising, worth one ton of ore per fm. The end, east from the same shaft, in the 30 fm. level, has been driven 2 varas 1 ft. 6 in.; re-set to drive by four men, at 450 reals per varas; the lode is of a kindly appearance, and worth at present 1 ton of ore per fm. The end west, in same level, has been driven 14 varas, and is now re-set to six men, at 100 reals per varas; the lode in the bottom is 2 feet wide, producing good stones of ore. No. 2 shaft is cut down and secured from surface 55 varas; this work is still continuing by six men, at 200 reals per varas. We have cut a pit in the 20 fm. level, and ground for barrow-road, having also sunk through old workings, in the east of shaft, 9 varas; re-set to six men, at 40 reals per varas. No. 3 shaft has been sunk 4 varas 1½ ft. below the 30 in the month of April; re-set to sink by six men, at 500 reals per varas; the lode is at present worth 2 tons of ore per fm.; the water is very quick. The end west, in the 30 fm. level, has been driven 4 varas 0 ft. 6 in.; re-set to six men, at 400 reals per varas. The 20 fm. level east, in the same level, has been sunk 7 varas 1 ft. 6 in.; re-set to six men, at 300 reals per varas; re-set to six men, at 300 reals per varas; the lode is 2 feet wide, but not so good. The 30 fm. level is driven east of western winze 5 varas; re-set to 200 reals per varas. The 30 end, west of the said winze, has been holed through old workings, which we are now clearing up under the said level, and between the 30 fm. Nos. 2 and 3, where it is reported there exists a good lode; we hope to see the bottom in the course of another week. At No. 4 shaft, the 20 fm. level has been driven east 1½ ft. 6 in.; re-set to eight men, at 150 reals per varas. The end west has been driven 9 varas 0 ft. 6 in.; re-set to eight men, at 220 reals per varas. Both

these ends are producing good stones of ore. We have two Englishmen engaged in securing Nos. 2 and 3 shafts.

San Lironio.—We hope to finish cutting plat in the 35 fm. level in a week from this day, preparatory to sinking shaft, and driving ends east and west. The winter west of shaft has been sunk 8 varas; re-set to six men, at 30 reals per varas.

VIRGIN DEL CARMEN.—At the engine-shaft we have three Englishmen, with six Spanish labourers, but they are sinking slowly, in consequence of the quickness of water; we have a splendid lode in the shaft, 3 feet wide, and producing large rocks of ore. We have a level driving from No. 2 shaft, to ventilate the engine-shaft, which we expect to hole in a few days; driven 35 varas 0 ft. 5 in.; re-set to six men, at 60 reals per varas. The same level is driven east 13 varas 1 foot, and re-set to six men, at 75 reals per varas. The lode in this level is of the same congenial and promising appearance as in the shaft.

CASTRO DEL VALLE.—The main shaft has been sunk 5 varas 2 ft.; re-set to nine men, at 600 reals per varas. We anticipate having the same excellent lode in this shaft as exists in the 20 fm. level in about a month. At No. 2 shaft, the level west has been driven 18 varas 1 ft. 6 in.; re-set to six men, at 300 reals per varas. The same level east has been driven 5 varas 2 ft.; not taken for May.

#### PORT PHILLIP GOLD COMPANY.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Forest Creek, February 6.—This company, which was the first in the field, and held for some time in high estimation, has now dwindled into a private commission agency in Melbourne. The agents and the men have been all discharged, and our Gold Commissioners have refused to grant the ground applied for at Friar's Creek. There appears to be something wrong in the affairs of this company since the arrival of Mr. Bland, with the pompous title of resident director, to himself assuming all the powers of the company. This gentleman has behaved extremely mean towards some of the agents and the men sent out, and is so disliked as to have created a spirit of opposition against the interest of the company. This is much to be regretted, as I think they might have done well. The Colonial Company appears to go on well, and all the men and agents speak well of their managers, at home and in the colony; but the agents of the Port Phillip Company speak bitterly against the directors, who they say have deceived them, and discharged them to make room for their relatives. How far this is true I know not, but it is currently reported here that the Melbourne mining establishment was suspended after the departure of Mr. Hopkins, and all the men discharged. Some of them are returning by the *Marco Polo*, and will be able to furnish you with particulars. It is said, also, that Mr. Hopkins not only declined to act as the chief head after the arrival of Mr. Bland, but left, disgusted at such proceedings, and it is expected that he will explain the state of things on his arrival home. No good can be done here until the company sends out another person, and one better adapted to manage men and carry on the company's works in the gold fields. I hope, for the credit of the English Mining Company, that they will not allow any promising undertaking in this fine colony to be crushed through selfish, interested, and unsatisfactory appointments made in London. The time for companies is now arriving: the fields are being abandoned by the diggers, and labour is getting cheaper.

#### MINING IN IRELAND—SKIBBEREEN.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

KENMARE.—This mine is assuming a very different aspect at surface from that which it presented some months since, there being comparatively little or no manual labour above ground, and not a single horse and cart employed, tramways having been laid down, by which much economy of time and cost is secured—indeed, everything would lead one to suppose the mine in good working order. Bobs and horizontal rods have also been connected from the engine to Croker's shaft, and they work remarkably well. There is said to be a good lode going down in the bottom of the mine, the 55 fm. level fully bearing out the expectations entertained—that the lode would improve in value as it was prosecuted in depth, which is trifling when compared with the deep mines of Cornwall or Devon; while the theory, advanced in years long gone by Mr. Weaver and others, that the lodes in Ireland only made ore at shallow depths, meets with contradiction in the results, and the theory may be said to be exploded—indeed, all practical miners who have directed their attention to the mines of Ireland, agree that, to do justice to the mineral riches with which that country abounds, the mines should be worked with spirit, with the view to ultimate results rather than to early gain. They are driving here east and west in the 66 fm. level, and are preparing to sink to the 78. The dressing operations at surface are, however, much hindered by the great scarcity of water, notwithstanding the dam constructed with the view of ensuring a constant supply.

At Lansdowne, in the bottom of the mine, in the 42 fm. level, there is a lode of lead 2 feet big. It was, I am given to understand, reported not long since by an Inspector of mines, whose name occasionally figures in your columns, that there was no lode in the mine. Perhaps, however, he took the prudent course: he certainly did not hold out any delusive hopes, which, I am sorry to say, is too frequently the case with some of your quasi mine inspectors.

At Cahir West, another part of the property, a lead lode has been opened upon, 12 feet wide, which has produced several tons of lead, working open from surface, and no appearance of the north wall.

In the Trinity Mines, several lodes have been discovered, and are now being worked with spirit by a private association, consisting of wealthy and influential gentlemen in England and Ireland. One of the lodes in question is a continuation of Cahir West, the general character of both being similar, and also the strata. South of the River Boughy, a copper lode has been discovered in the killas or clay-slate. It is said to have a promising appearance, and contains grey copper ore and carbonate of copper. Explorations are being carried on in different directions over this extensive mineral property, containing 36,000 acres, with every prospect of successful results. Other mining sets are about being worked, west of the town of Kenmare, having been secured on fair and reasonable terms—indeed, this district promises to be the hive of Irish mining industry.

At Roche's Mine, near Bantry, a steam-engine has been recently landed in that town, but the works do not appear to be carried on with spirit and vigour, and the engine-house is not yet erected. It is, however, undoubtedly to be preferred having the engine on the ground, and only requiring to be fixed in its place and covered in, to having an empty building, with the engine in the perspective, or prospective only.

I have confined my observations to this district, but as I observe you are very laudably directing the attention of capitalists to the mineral wealth of Erin's Isle, which, after all, is to be decidedly preferred to all your gold bubbles of Australia and California, I shall be happy to forward you more general information in my next.—May 15.

GENERAL MINING COMPANY FOR IRELAND.—We are given to understand that a steam-engine, 24-inch cylinder, with adjuncts, has been purchased in Cornwall by Capt. Hambly, the agent of the company, for 750*l.* There is no crusher, which will, we presume, be ordered at once to be applied to the engine. The cost seems heavy in these times of depression, for there is every prospect of several engines and lots of machinery coming to the hammer. However, time is money, and perhaps, it was judicious to avail of the advancing season.

OWEN GLYNWYR GOLD MINE.—This mine is situated near Barmouth, and is supposed to be a continuation of the lodes which have proved so rich in gold ore in the neighbouring properties of Clogau and Cae-Gwian. The quartz presents precisely similar appearances, and there is every reason to believe that the yield of gold will equal that of the above well-established mines.

EAST ALFRED CONSOLS.—In consequence of several experiments from the minerals of this mine having proved rich in gold, further trials have been made both by Berdan's and Perkes' machines: the former, upon 100 lbs. of gossan, produced at the rate of 2½ ozs., and the latter, upon 5 ozs., produced 1½ oz. of pure gold to the ton. Mr. Evan Hopkins has been applied to by the committee of management, and experiments upon a commercial scale are now in course of operation under instructions furnished by that gentleman. These instructions include a complete system of crushing and washing, and are entirely conducted without the use of mercury or expensive machinery.

OLD GOLD IN INDIA.—A correspondent, writing from Bombay, says:—"I am informed that the metamorphic rocks, cropping out in Goondwana, between Hossababad and Haltool, from under the eastern margin of the great basaltic formation of West India, will be found to contain gold. In travelling in these districts some years ago, I observed that these rocks occurred in ranges running north and south, and that they were frequently traversed by veins of quartz of very great thickness. Where all these indications are present gold is seldom absent. Similar indications occur in the range which traverses Rajputana from north to south, and which, passing close to Ajmer and Oodypoor, forms the watershed separating the rivers falling into the Gulf and Cutch from the affluents of the Ganges."

We have frequently defended the course pursued by the Committee of the Stock Exchange, which in a great measure is a safeguard to the public against fraudulent companies; but any deviation from a straightforward principle is calculated to throw considerable suspicion upon their proceedings. We are led to these remarks by their conduct towards the Fort Tenteron Patent Steam Fuel Company, which, we understand, they have recognised by the appointment of a settling day, but now denied to the final arrangement. By the procedure, parties who have bought the shares in the Stock Exchange are compelled to take them when offered, but such purchasers are not in a position to enforce delivery of the shares. We are of opinion that the sooner such an anomalous course of proceeding is abolished, the more credit will it be to the Committee of the Stock Exchange.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The traffic returns of railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending May 13 amounted to 352,187*t.*, and for the corresponding week of last year to 315,582*t.*, showing an increase of 36,579*t.* The gross receipts for the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted for the week ending as above to 150,121*t.*, and for the corresponding week of last year to 146,036*t.*, showing an increase of 12,975*t.* The increase on the Eastern Counties Railway amounted to 26,644*t.*; in the Great Northern to 32,771*t.*; on the Great Western to 11,041*t.*; on the London, Brighton, and South Coast to 32,311*t.*; on the London and Blackwall to 4,671*t.*; on the London, Brighton, and South-Eastern to 19,811*t.*; total, 12,075*t.* The receipts on the other lines in the United Kingdom amounted to 193,161*t.*, and for the corresponding period of 1853 to 180,622*t.*; showing an increase of 23,604*t.* in the receipts of those lines, which, added to the increase on the metropolitan lines, makes the total increase 36,579*t.*, as compared with the corresponding week of 1853. The total increase in the receipts from the 1st Jan. to the above date is 640,320*t.*, or about 12 per cent. over the receipts of the corresponding period of last year.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The traffic returns of railways

At Wheal Tremayne meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Barrel from last account, 1902. 5s. 2d.; ores sold (less lord's dues, 1-20th), 1900. 1s. 5d.; carriage of tin, 132. 5s. 3d. = 3193. 11s. 11d.—Mine cost, Jan., 674. 2s. 5d.; Feb., 781. 6s. 6d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 801. 12s. 2d. Capt. Richard Williams and John Williams reported that the eastern part of the mine, or the south lode, had improved for tin, and they calculated to raise as much for the next two as they had the past two months. A resolution was passed, authorising the committee to ascertain whether it would be desirable to hold half-yearly meetings in London.

At East Wheal Rose meeting, on the 8th inst., the accounts showed—Mine cost and merchants' bills, Jan. and Feb., 1881. 17s. 6d.; carriage, coal, and ore, 162. 19s. 5d.; ditto lead ore, Jan., and Feb., 374. 13s. 4d.; leaving a balance against the mine of 947. 12s. 6d.

At Kilbirkin Miners' meeting, yesterday (Mr. Dunford in the chair), an elaborate report of the chairman and Mr. Hoppe, who had inspected the mine, was read, and the suggestion of those gentlemen, that the drainage be forthwith commenced, was unanimously adopted. The accounts showed a balance in favour of the mines of 693. 1s. 3d., but in order to carry out the important object recommended in the able report of Messrs. Dunford and Hoppe, a call of 5s. per share was made, payable forthwith. Messrs. Cumberland, Dunford, Hoppe, T. Watson, and Pound were elected members of the committee for the next two months. A cordial vote of thanks to Messrs. Dunford and Hoppe terminated the proceedings.

At Hennock Silver-Lead Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. B. Sommergard in the chair), the accounts from March 14 to May 16 showed a balance in favour of adventurers of 461. 5s. 5d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Captain Rickard reported, that judging from the quality of the various lodes, profitable results might be expected. The whole of the machinery was in first-rate working condition, and performed its duties most excellently. Colonel Harding, Messrs. R. Sommerville, G. W. Kennaway, J. Davy, R. Eales, G. C. Holroyd, and J. Stagdon were requested to act as a committee of management until the next bi-monthly meeting.

At West Ding Dong Mines meeting, on the 4th inst. (Mr. J. Ensor in the chair), the statement of accounts for four months, ending with January cost, showed a balance against the adventurers of 290. 0s. 6d. A call of 1s. per share was made. Messrs. A. Richards, J. Y. Watson, P. Watson, J. Ensor, and B. Seward, were appointed a committee for the ensuing two months. The warmest thanks of the meeting were presented to Captain Trewett for the care, skill, and miner-like manner in which he has worked this property.

At Wheal Kitty meeting, on the 8th inst., the accounts showed a balance against the mine of 1509. 12s. 10d. Captain Thomas Bray reported that the 44. west of Holgate's shaft, was much the same as when last reported, worth 15s. per fm. The tributes were working with spirit. One parcel of copper ore was sold on Thursday; it fetched 111. 5s. 6d. a ton, but has not yet been weighed: 7 tons 12 cwt. 2 qrs. 16 lbs. of black tin had also been sold.

At Wheal Trevetlyn meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last meeting, 241. 14s. 3d.; labour costs, Feb., 358. 2s. 2d.; March, 377. 9s. 9d. = 760. 9s. 2d.—Calls received, 123. 15s. . . . . tin sold, 593. 18s. : leaving balance against mine, 351. 16s. 2d. A call of 7s. 6d. per share was made. Captains John D. Osborn and Gundry reported, that in the 18 fm. level cross-cut, north from Hard's shaft, they had just cut through Richard's lode, very near Fawkirk's shaft; the lode was 18 in. wide, and very promising to make tin, though not rich at present. The tribute pits were working at reduced tributes at some places; but, on the whole, they were not sending up quite so much tin-stuff as in previous months.

At North Wheal Trellawny meeting, on the 9th inst. (Mr. M. Rickard in the chair), the accounts for Jan. and Feb. showed a balance against adventurers of 273. 1s. 6d. A call of 10s. per share was made. Capts. H. Hodge and H. Vivian reported that the lode in the adit level south was about 2 feet wide, producing good stone of lead, gossan, &c. The lode in the western cross-cut had been cut into about 3 ft., but as yet they had not reached the western wall. The lode was of a good character, producing gossan, can, mundic, friable spar, and 7 cwt.s. ore per fm.

At Round Hill Mines meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. P. Stainby in the chair), it was resolved that the meeting be adjourned to the 26th inst.

At Bodmin United Mines meeting, on the 12th instant, a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The assets in favour of the mines, including the call made, and undisposed shares, were estimated at 1508. 19s. The machinery is completed, and the ore sold in six months amounted to 37317. 7s. 9d.

At the Ty-Mae Mine bi-monthly meeting, held at the Mostyn Arms Inn, Whitchurch, on the 11th inst. (Mr. Charles Jones in the chair), the accounts showed—Mine cost, 1882. 15s. 2d.; bills, 111. 11s. 5d.; royalty, 22. 9s.; balance due at bankers from last account, 347. 11s. 5d. = 2577. 10s.—Received for ore sold, 224. 10s.; overpaid at the bank, 33. 7s.—The assets are (tons of ore sold) 1401. 12s. 6d.; liabilities (overdrawn at the bank), 33. 7s.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 107. 12s. 6d. Capt. Price reports very favourably of the present appearance of the mine, more particularly at the junction of the Merllyn and Milwr veins.

At West Wheal Damsel meeting, on Monday, the accounts for Feb. and March showed—Balance from last account, 228. 18s. 3d.; ores sold (less dues), 1325. 10s. 2d. = 1754. 8s. 5d.—Mine cost and merchants' bills, 1000. 0s. 9d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers. 753. 19s. 8d.

At South Cargoll Mine meeting, on the 8th inst., the accounts showed—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and dues, from Oct. to Feb., 2125. 15s. 1d.; lead ore sold, 1217. 12s. 10d.; Dec. 167. 7s. 8d., Feb. 173. 5s.: leaving a balance against the miners of 1367. 9s. 11d.

Newtonards, Birch Aller, Peak United, Brightside, have sold lead ore. Wh. Augusta, Bosorn, Penzance Consols, Great Polgoon, Balleswidden United, and Calstock United, have sold black tin.

Sorridge Consols copper ore (75 tons) sold at the public ticketing at Truro, on Thursday, for 131. 12s. 6d. per ton, equal to 1171. 16s. 6d.

Swanpool Mine sampled, on Monday last, 70 tons of lead, which, it is expected, will produce nearly 1200t. The mine is improving in every respect, and promises soon to become one of the best in the county. We are informed that an early dividend will be paid.

At Peak United Mine, the committee of management met on Wednesday, and sold 23 tons of ore—the produce of the Red Rake alone, since their meeting in April. The works in the various levels are progressing satisfactorily, and producing ore on an average as last reported. The instructions given for increasing the power for crushing and dressing ores are now in course of operation, and will be carried on expeditiously as possible.

At Crossgill Head Consols Mine (Alston, Cumberland), an important discovery of copper ore has been made. They have cleared up as deep as the 17 fm. level, which they found extended on the course of the vein about 40 fm. north and 75 fm. south of the shaft, where they have met with plenty of lead and stones of copper ore of first-rate quality, worth at least 23s. per ton for copper. The vein appears to carry a rib of copper in the middle, varying in thickness, and a rib on each side, producing good work for lead.

At West Par Consols, a valuable discovery has taken place, the lode in the shaft being 5 inches wide, of rich black, grey, and yellow copper ore.

At West Alfred Consols, a great improvement has taken place in the 55 fm. level west of Philip's shaft, where one of the most promising lodes ever seen in the mine has been cut into. That part of it which has been seen is 1 foot of solid copper ore.

At Wheal Measor, a new lode has been cut into, at the south part of the mine, 1½ foot wide, interspersed throughout with native copper, and with the appearance of being near a large body of ore.

Halamanning and Croft Gothol Consols Mine has just been inspected by Capt. Chas. Thomas. The engine-shaft on Park lode is sunk to the 80 fm. level; it is sunk perpendicularly 2 fms. below the 60. The general prospects of the mine have considerably improved; the most promising parts of the set, geologically considered, are to the west and north, particularly in the lower ground.

At Nantlle Vale Slate Quarry, the accumulation of water in the western quarry shows no signs of drainage having taken place as yet. Several very nice blocks have been obtained from the part of the tunnel which is now being roofed. There is a most excellent rock in view, from which many very valuable slates may be raised, in a short time after the clearance of a little rubbish, which is at present impeding the progress.

The Rhosydd Slate Quarry report is favourable. They have had another week of uninterrupted operation, and that all is progressing satisfactorily; the shaft is through the hard rock and progressing favourably. They have made further enquiries as to the effect of the spar discovered in the top openings, and find it exactly corresponds with that found in the Welsh Slate Company's Quarry.

During the week shares have changed hands in the following:—

**DIVIDEND MINES.**—Alfred Consols, Alford Consols, Bedford United, Devon Great Consols, Dolcoath, Great Polgoon, Herodsfoot, Hindington Down, North Wheal Bassett, Threlow, Trewetha, West Providence, Wheal Edmund and Adams, Wheal James, Wrygian, Kenmare, Lackamore, Mining Company of Ireland, Wicklow.

**MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORE.**—Birch Tor, Carbone, Clara, Craygen, Cwmdwryd, Esek, Darren, East Bosom, Great Cowarch, Great Crinnis, Great Howes, Great Wheal Erek, Hawkmoor, Kewick, La Min, Messer, Mixon, North Wheal Trellawny, Peniarth, Penman, Poigear, Poltimore, Sorridge, South Carn Brea, St. Day United, Tavy Consols, Trannack Consols, Trelogean, Trenout, Trenow, West Alfred, West Bassett, Wheal Tredyfach, Wheal Tredyfach, Wheal Wrey, Bandon, Kilbirchen, &c.

**MINES WHICH HAVE NOT SOLD ORE.**—Arundell, Britannia, Collacombe, Cwmp, Elisia, East Froncog, Furdon Manor, Great Cambrian, Lady Grenville, Red Dragon, Relais, South Devon Consols, Tamar Maria, Tregonebir, West Pheaux, and West Wheel Arthur.

In Foreign Mines, business has shown a slight improvement. On Tuesday, the share of the National Brazilian advanced 11.; Metaleus, 1/2 s. dis. to par; Oceano Mining, 1/2 s. to 1/2 s.; New Linares, 1/2 s. to 1/2 s.; Iberian, 1/2 s. to 1/2 s.; Spanish, 1/2 s. to 1/2 s.; Peninsular Mining, 1/2 s. to 1/2 s.; Lundin (of Portugal), 1/2 s. to 1/2 s.; Jamaica Copper, 1/2 s. to 1/2 s.; Fortuna, 1/2 s. to 1/2 s.; Rheubar Copper, 1/2 s. to 1/2 s.; these prices were maintained throughout the world without alteration worthy of comment. Business was done yesterday in Imperial Brazilian at 4%; National Brazilian, 2½%; Cobre Copper, 41½%; Cobre, 11½%; Fortuna, 1/2 s.; Mexican and South American, 6½%; Ponteigaud, 16%; Royal Santiago, 3%. In other Foreign Mines the closing prices were—Grand Duey of Baden, 7/8%; Linares, 10 to 11%; United Mexican, 2½% to 3%.

The National Brazilian Mining Association have advised to the 1st of April, which it must be gratifying both to the directors as well as shareholders to find were far more encouraging than any that had been received for years. The level at Cata Fundo had advanced immediately under the reputed rich sink, and steps had been taken to drain the intervening ground. A mass of jactations, in apparently whole ground, had made its appearance at this spot, running parallel to the Gongo formation, thus confirming the information on which this work was commenced, and leading to the hope of valuable results in both instances. The works at the Camata were proceeding vigorously. The washings at the different stamps, since the 1st of March, had produced 10 lbs. 1 oz. 16 dwt. Goldsmith's stamp produced during the month 1 lb. 5 oz. 8 dwt., nearly half of which quantity was obtained on the last day of the period reported. A considerable increase is expected for the next month.

Capt. W. Treloar, who has had many years' experience in Brazil, has been appointed chief mining agent to this association.

The St. John del Rey Mining Association have advised to 31st March. Mr. Symons left the mines on the 24th of March for Rio in charge of 10 boxes, containing 54,822 oits=326,673 lbs. tons of amalgamated gold to be shipped per steamer, unless the agents succeeded in selling it at Rio on the usual terms. The remittance, amounting to £1000, was £1000. 0s. 6d. included in last remittance, 1817, 20,474; Feb., 27,938; first ten days of March, 3500, from which deduct duty of 5 per cent., leaving net remittance of 34,822 oits. The gold extracted to the 31st March was 18,022 oits, from 117,967 cubic feet of sand (result of 20 days' stamping), yielding 15-28 oits per cubic foot. Stamp working 20 days, average 124,83 heads. The attendance of the Brazilian workmen had been excellent.

The Linares Mining Company have advised to the 8th inst. The engine-shaft was sunk below the 75 fm. level 1 fm. 3 ft. Acedo's winze, on the north lode, was 20 vars 1 ft. below the 81; the lode was large, worth 3 tons per fm. The 20 end, east of Warne's, was worth 2 tons per fm. Taylor's shaft was walled up and made good 23 fms. below the surface. The tribute department was looking much as usual. They had 57 pitches in work, employing with the bargains 209 men. They expected the April raisings would amount to 530 tons, and the calculation for May was about the same quantity.

The New Linares Mining Company have advised to the 8th inst. At San Roque, No. 1 shaft has been sunk, during April, 2 vars 2 feet under the 30—lode 2½ feet wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. At Virgin del Carmen, they have a splendid lode at the shaft, 3 feet wide, producing large rocks of ore. At Cristo del Valle, the main shaft has been sunk 5 vars 2 ft.

The Copiapo Mining Association have advised to the 2d of April. In the copper mines, Checo, in the 60, now being extended to the east of Harman's shaft, they have still a large lode. In the past month the stopes have yielded well. At San Augustin, sinking below the 33, the lode is 2 feet wide, ore throughout. From the stopes they were raising a fair quantity of average quality ore. At Al Fin Hallana silver mine, in No. 13 the lode had improved, being from 15 to 18 in. wide, producing ore of 200 vars per cajon. Ores sent to the city in the past fortnight about 53 tons, of from 230 to 250 mares per cajon. Ores sent to the city in the past fortnight about 53 tons, of from 230 to 250 mares per cajon. At Santa Ana, the lode has improved very much in appearance.

The Royal Santiago Mining Association have advised to the 19th April. The 50 fm. level east had much improved. The lode was 4 ft. wide, and produced 3 tons to the fm. The 50 west continued of a promising character; lode 5 feet wide, with a good leader of ore on the south wall. The yield was about 3 tons of ore to the fm., for 3 fms. in length.

The Law Infantas Mining Company have published the joint report of the manager and mining captain, which was read at the meeting on the 11th inst. It is a minute and elaborate detail of the operations, progress, and the present appearance of the mine. The operations, it appears, had been confined to two of the four lodes contained in the set, viz., the most eastern and most western. The lode in the adit level, north of St. Nicholas shaft, was worth 8 cwt.s. per fathom, and had averaged a produce throughout the whole extent driven of 7 cwt.s. per fathom. The lode at St. Luis shaft was 18 in. wide, producing about 11 cwt.s. per fathom. At Kennard's shaft, the lode, when last seen, was small, but of a very kindly composition. The whole of the ground driven, and also all that sunk, had been, with the exception of a few fathoms at surface, unusually hard. A tunnel has been erected on the mine, and has been occupied by the English workmen nearly six months, during which time the men have enjoyed uniformly good health. The directors, in their report, omitted to mention that the stock of ore amounted to about 18 tons, of which about 10 tons would require but little dressing.

The Mariquita Mining Company have received the following advice:

**MARMATO MINES, FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.**  
Ores raised, 1500 tons; rough ores, remains, still stuff, and remains of remains, 1537 tons; average number of stamp-heads at work per day, 88 5-10; daily average per stamp-head, 12 4-10 cwt.s.; fine gold obtained per ton of ore stamped, 5 dwt.s. 3 grs.

Obtained from stamping-mills..... . . . . . Ozs. 634 17  
Ditto on purchase..... . . . . . 209 3

Total..... . . . . . Ozs. 844 0  
Cost..... . . . . . \$15,946 | Returns..... . . . . . \$21,280

**SANTA ANA MINES, FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.**  
Ores raised, 413 tons; mine produce for amalgamation, 45 tons; rough ore stamped, 33 tons; average number of stamp-heads at work, 87.

Cost..... . . . . . \$595 6 | Returns..... . . . . . \$6250

At the West Granada (or Veraguas) meeting, on the 12th inst., a resolution was passed absolutely disowning the company. It was ascertained that the shareholders present held 79,785 shares, which being more than two-thirds, the resolution was declared carried in conformity with the Deed of Settlement. The company will be immediately remodelled, under the name of the Port Bowin Mining Company.

At the Albion Gold Mining shareholders' meeting (Mr. H. Guedalla in the chair), resolutions were passed, expressing the scheme to have been originated by fraudulent misrepresentations, and calling upon the shareholders to subscribe £60 per share, to take proceedings against the directors. Messrs. Guedalla, Costello, Linda, Burton, and Gillian, were appointed a committee to carry out the resolutions.

The Asturian Mining and Metallurgical Company have announced an extraordinary general meeting to be held in Paris, on the 6th of June next, for the purpose of deliberating on the nature and mode of increasing the financial resources of the company, and to make certain alterations in the statutes on account of the general having tendered his resignation. The directors in England have also convened a meeting for the 25th inst., to consider the measures to be adopted at the meeting in Paris.

A meeting of shareholders in the National Brazilian Mining Association is convened for Thursday next, at which certain propositions, approved by Mr. Oxenford, to re-model the company, will be submitted. We are glad to hear that this matter is likely to be amicably arranged, as the shareholders are deeply indebted for the large outlay by Mr. Oxenford to keep the mine at work.

The New South Wales Coal and Inter-Colonial Steam Navigation Company have called an extraordinary general meeting for the 24th inst., to decide, on the recommendation of the directors, that the company be wound-up, and its assets realised and divided.

At the New South Wales Gold Mines Company meeting, on the 11th inst., a conditional agreement for the sale and transfer of the estates of the company was ratified and confirmed; and it was resolved that, in accordance with the recommendation in the report, the company be dissolved, and that the present committee be requested to continue in office to carry out the agreement for sale, and making all necessary arrangements for distributing the proceeds amongst the shareholders, and the payment of the debts of the company.

The Australian Consols Gold and Copper Mining shareholders' committee of investigation announced that they have matured a plan for the re-organisation of the company, which they invite the shareholders to inspect; and, if approved, to sign a resolution to the committee of management to convene a special general meeting, to consider the proposed alteration.

The Port Philip and Colonial Gold Mining Company have received, per *Marcopolo*, advice from their resident director at Melbourne, dated 15th Feb., in which he states that the Government had not yet placed the company in possession of the land at Fryer's Creek, the lease of which had been promised; that he intended to retain the Fryer's Creek station, in order to be ready on the spot to take advantage of any favourable turn in the mining regulations; and that the opinion prevailed that mining companies would soon meet with encouragement instead of opposition. The gold purchasing was progressing favourably both at the Ovens and at Fryer's Creek. The mining and assay business was on the increase. Owing to the high price at which gold was selling, it was expected that large quantities would be melted for export.

The Lewis-hill Range Mining Company have notified that their "London Agency" has been "discontinued," and that the business of the company will henceforth be carried on at Paris.

The general aspect of the Gold Mining Share Market has been characterised by great flatness, and scarcely any of these stocks, even the most accredited, are now much enquired after, while those in dispute are not saleable at nominal prices. Although it is the prevailing opinion that it is only a question of time how soon several of the associations will become defunct, yet no perceptible rally can take place until results come to hand from those companies in whom, at present, the public have still some confidence. The British Australian Gold Mining Company has been expunged from the Official List of the Stock Exchange, Anglo-Californians, which last week slightly rallied, have again receded; and the only shares that appear to maintain any degree of firmness are *Aqua Fria* and *Colonial Gold*. The accounts from California state that gold mining is progressing there, and numerous statements are daily arriving, showing that at present there is no deficiency of gold in that state. By the *Marcopolo*, accounts to a recent period have arrived from Australia, and it will be seen that the excitement there is still continuing. At Bendigo diggings, there are, according to the local journals, not less than three places of amusement open, as well as ball-rooms, the price of admission to which is one guinea for a gentleman and lady's ticket; doctors can be consulted in their tent; and the price of the gold is 32. 15s. 6d. per oz. A large stone of quartz, impregnated with gold, and weighing 27 lbs., the property of Captain Bell, the superintendent of the Anglo-Australian Company, had been raised there, and deposited in the bank. The vein from which it was taken was very large, and great results were anticipated as soon as the company's machinery could be brought into active operation. Mr. Selwyn, the mineral surveyor, has handed in to the Assembly at Melbourne his report on the mineralogical and auriferous deposits of Victoria, giving an elaborate account of the palaeozoic and auriferous drift. Honourable mention is likewise made of Mr. Evans Hopkins' researches by the colonial journals. It has been announced that large quantities of gold had been discovered at Pine Town, about 14 miles from New Germany, in Natal; while copper is said to exist there in great abundance. The arrivals of bullion this week have been—the *Mercedes*, from the West Indies, 350,000t.; the *Marcopolo*, with gold dust to the value of 100,000t.; the *Highway*, 16,469t., of the value of 55,880t. The *Australasian* steamer, with 75,000 tons of ore, and 1000 tons of gold, was sailing for their destination, and are daily enquired.

The Chilean has taken out to the East and the Mediterranean specie to the value of 12,631t.

## Notices to Correspondents.

\* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the last year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

**PORT PHILLIP GOLD MINING COMPANY.**—Sir: Some of the men have just returned by the *Maree Polo*. They make grievous complaints against the manager, Mr. Bland, and state that all had left. I am surprised to hear that Mr. Ricchio, superintendent, was discharged very soon after his arrival, and that a Mr. Bland was sent out from England as general manager of the company. They say everything has been stopped, and that Mr. Bland is acting as a merchant in Melbourne. How is this? Mr. Hopkins has allowed the shareholders' interest to be ruined by the mismanagement of the directors? We have a right to have some explanations on these matters.—A SHAREHOLDER, *City, May 18.*

**CRAVEN COPPER MINE, MERIONETHSHIRE, NORTH WALES.**—Sir: I will feel obliged if any of your correspondents could inform a shareholder in the above mine what is the reason it is not mentioned in your Share List? what is the amount of copper raised? and what are the prospects of a dividend? We have had too many calls, without reports or explanations.—P. G.

**THE CROWNTHORPE GOLD MINES.**—Sir: I was extremely pleased with the candour displayed by Mr. Readwin in his letters, published in your Journal a few weeks back, respecting the Crownthorpe Mines. It is some time since we have heard from that gentleman, and, in common with others interested in the undertaking, I seek through you some information as to the progress being made—I say progress, for I have heard sideways that the difficulty experienced regarding the amalgamation has been removed, and that the precious metal is now being successfully extracted.—ONE INTERESTED, *May 19.*

**MINERAL WEALTH OF DERBYSHIRE.**—Sir: I hope to be in a position next week to impart to the public, through the medium of your Journal, the important information of the gold and silver discovery in Derbyshire; for the present, suffice it to say that it does exist at the Far Cliff Mine, beyond all doubt.—CORRESPONDENT, *May 19.*

**ANGLO-CALIFORNIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.**—Sir: It is all very fine for the Anglo-Californian directors' friend, Mr. Gresham, to say that they are all honourable men, and that Sir Henry Huntley is an honourable man; it may be very true, and I do not dispute it, but it does not prove that Sir Henry Huntley is any more fit to be superintendent of our mines, than the chairman of the board of directors is to take the command of the Baltic fleet. The directors hold amongst them half the shares, and I expect their friends hold the greater portion of the other half, whilst the rest are held in small numbers by the public; and what object the directors, whilst holding so large a stake in the concern, can have for retaining an incompetent man in the service of the company, to the prejudice of their less opulent constituents, I cannot imagine. Sir Henry Huntley is, I believe, in the royal navy; the best service her most gracious Majesty the Queen can render the shareholders in the Anglo-Californian Company is to call him into her service again, and thus prevent the necessity of our moving a vote of "no confidence," the first time the directors will give us a chance.—A SHAREHOLDER IN THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIA GOLD MINING COMPANY, *May 16.*

Sir, In your Notices to Correspondents, I see "A Subscriber" (Bath) makes enquiry respecting the Yeo River and Trawsarn Mining Companies. I also notice you refer him to any mining broker. I fear "A Subscriber" will get but little information by following your advice, as these two companies are totally unknown in the market; indeed, they do not exist at all. I think, however, if "A Subscriber" will communicate with me, I can enlighten him as to where the money is gone; also, probably assist him to recover his deposit back.—W. S. HATCH, *Grosvenor-street, May 19.*

"A Subscriber" (Clogher).—Iron pyrite is very common in small disseminated crystals in all the primitive limestone; in larger crystals and masses in the same rocks; and in nodules in the carboniferous shales of Tyrone and Derry.

**LIBERTY MINING COMPANY.**—Sir: In your Journal of to-day is a paragraph headed "Liberty Mining Company," with which the company have no concern whatever. The paragraph in question refers to a motion made before Vice-Chancellor Stuart, in the case of Smith v. Lakeman, and it is there stated that the company purchased their mines from Mr. Smith, by giving him 10,000 of their shares, which is not only untrue, but absurd. The fact, as respects the case in question, seems to be that Mr. Smith placed 10,000 of the shares he had received in part payment from this company in Mr. Lakeman's hands for sale, and that a dispute having arisen between them, on this and other transactions, legal proceedings have been resorted to.—W. H. Roon, Secretary, *Moorgate-street, May 13.*

"W. T."—Capt. W. Hendey and his son, Capt. C. Hensley, have just returned to Cornwall, after being upwards of 10 months in Jamaica, actively engaged in making explorations.

**Lake Bathurst.**—Sir: Will you allow me to ask, through your Journal, if Mr. Shaw, M.P. for Harwich, was chairman of the Lake Bathurst Company when the shares were abstracted from the box, and sold upon the Stock Exchange at 5s. premium, and now repudiated, or who was, if he was not? and if Mr. Denny was connected with this concoction at that time? Mr. Denny, I believe, is connected with the honourable firm of Denny and Clark, East India merchants. And who Mr. Bevan is, prominently brought forward in this affair?—ANSWER, *Hastings, May 18.*

"S. B."—In an action or plaint for the recovery of a call, the production of an entry in the cost-book, purporting to be a resolution of a general or special meeting, authorising such call, and signed by the chairman of the meeting, would be prima facie evidence of such call having been duly made.

**GOLD SPECULATION.**—Sir: I understand Mr. Berdan has left England for America, and that he has disposed of his patent gold-making machine to an English company for 50,000*l.* Is this true? I should like to know what Prof. Ansted and his party have to say for themselves. What has become of all the gold discovered in England by Mr. Calvert? I hope it is not all gone to the States, nor changed into lead.—OBSERVER, *Regent's-park, May 18.*

"F." (Alderton).—Apply to Mr. W. Smith, C.E., 10, Salisbury-street, Adelphi, who can give the information required. The subject is attracting much attention just now, and, no doubt, some interesting results will follow.

**THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN GREAT BRITAIN.**—Sir: Alluding to the letter of "Mines" in your last week's Journal, I beg to point out that from sample D, described as "quartz from the bottom of the hill," I obtained a just visible black speck, which, treated with aqua regia and proto-sulphuric acid, proved to be gold, but the quantity from 400 grs. could not have been weighed in the most delicate balance. On the other hand, some specimens of the iron pyrites from the vein yielded gold at the rate of 71*gr.* per ton.—H. L. PATTISON, *Newcastle-on-Tyne, May 17.*

**WEST GRANADA (OR VENEZUELA) GOLD MINING COMPANY.**—We expect to furnish our readers next week with a very favourable account of the progress making in the re-modelling of the company under another name.

**THE AGUA FRIA—QUARTZ ROCK.**—Sir: It is pleasant to think that, amidst all the trickery and corruption of gold mining companies generally, there are a few comprised of men actuated by the highest principles, and who, through all troubles and difficulties, have brought their concerns close to a successful result. The Agua Fria and Quartz Rock may be comprised in this number, and I trust every allowance will be made for their success not being fully confirmed by the last mail.—PERSEVERANCE, *Brighton, May 15.*

**SMOKE-CONSUMING FURNACES.**—Sir: In your last Journal I find an article, headed "Universal Smoke-Consuming Company," which gives the description of a smoke-consuming furnace, invented and patented by Mr. Witty. I should be greatly obliged if any of your readers would inform me when Mr. Witty obtained his patent.—H. H., *Hotwells, Bristol, May 18.*

"J. G." (Wolverhampton) is thanked for his communication; we shall endeavour, as frequently as possible, to follow his suggestions.

**EAST BOSORN.**—Sir: I shall esteem it a great favour if you will allow me a short space in your valuable Journal, to call the attention of the shareholders to the great delay in the proceedings at this mine. It is somewhere near nine months since the engine was ordered, and the necessary buildings were commenced, yet we are told the engine-house is not yet completed, nor the engine even ready for delivery, by Messrs. Holman, the engineers. I understand this delay has arisen principally through some of the shareholders having neglected to pay their calls, and such effect have these defaults had, that the committee have actually suspended the works. The meetings have been regularly called every two months, but owing to the non-attendance of a sufficient number of shareholders, have had to be adjourned. Difficulties occurred several times, much to the detriment of the interests of all concerned. It is surprising that such apathy should exist in such a splendid adventure, for it is believed to be one of the best speculations in the county of Cornwall, if worked with energy and spirit. I trust the shareholders will better themselves, and not throw all the onus on the committee, but show them we are anxious that East Bosorn shall be legitimately developed and worked, and that we will take an interest in its management; let them see at the meeting next Monday that we are still alive to our own interests, and have thrown off our indolence. I hope these remarks may not be lost to the shareholders, but may create a livelier and more energetic spirit amongst them and the committee.—A SHAREHOLDER.

"Inquirer."—Any shareholder may withdraw himself from further liability by giving the secretary or purser notice in writing of such intention, and paying his proportion of all debts and liabilities incurred by the company previous to such notice of withdrawal, and to the end of the current month in which such notice shall be given. He must relinquish the whole of his shares, and all his right to any other property of the company.

**WEAL ZION MINING COMPANY.**—We are glad to find that hostilities have ceased between the London and Bath shareholders. Indeed, we understand that they were brought to a very satisfactory termination over a dinner, &c., on the same day on which the meeting was held. We know nothing about any trip to Greenwich on the occasion, the particulars of which an anonymous correspondent has sent us, and which, although very amusing, are not suited to our columns.

**CERFET UNITED MINES.**—The delay in publishing the last report, we have ascertained, was the fault of the secretary.

**CARREY WEST MINING COMPANY.**—We are requested to state that Captain James Hosking entirely coincides with the remarks of Mr. Lucas, in last week's Journal, on the management of this undertaking, and would be glad if a meeting of shareholders was convened, that some steps should be taken to save the property from ruin. Capt. Hosking, who is well acquainted with the district in which this seat is situated, can be consulted by addressing to 7, Nag's Head-court, City.

"An Adventurer."—The cost-book is generally kept by the secretary or purser. It should be open to the inspection of shareholders at all reasonable times, and laid upon the table at each general meeting.

**VENTILATING COAL MINES.**—Mr. Robert Davison, of Bishop Auckland, is of opinion that to use forcing air-pump or pumps, worked by the steam-engine (such as are used at the iron-works to force the air into the smelting-furnace), and to convey the air from the pump by means of cast-iron pipes down the shafts, and under the roads in the mine, similar to gas conveyors through towns, a current could be conveyed through all the workings. In a mine ventilated on this plan an explosion would be, in a great measure, avoided; but should this occur, by breaking into any place where there was pent-up hydrogen gas, it could only be partial; and no death could take place from the carbonic acid gas, as the pipes being protected underground would continue blowing, and the men would have air on the instant after explosion. He likewise suggests that, as the only objection to this plan would be the expense, a sum of 2d. or 3d. per ton should be laid on the coals, to ensure health and safety to this valuable class of men—the coal miners. This should be borne by the proprietors, when the wealth of the coalowners is taken into consideration. Surely, it would be unfair still further to tax the consumer for one of the most absolute necessities of life.

**COST-BOOK SYSTEM.**—Sir: About six months since I purchased some shares in a mine in Cornwall, under the impression that dividends would shortly be declared, which the party from whom I obtained the transfer when I handed him over the cash, told me would be the case in a few months. Since then, shareholders received two notices of calls from the purser which, as I wished to have no further concern with the property, I did not pay, being willing to abide by the first loss. I am since informed that the committee have passed a resolution, handing over to the creditors a list of all those shareholders in arrear, in order that they may proceed against them. If this is legal, I can only say that the sooner the law is revised the better. If a Mining Exchange were established, where shares could be legally negotiated, as in Capel-saunt, mining enterprise would be placed on a firmer basis, and the public would have greater confidence in these undertakings.—C.

"R. F." (Oldham).—Notwithstanding the great sacrifice of life which is constantly occurring on the several railways, yet in nearly every instance directors and superintendents appear to be opposed to any innovation on the old system. It is to be hoped that, in a great measure Mr. Cardwell's bill will remedy this evil; but it will be a considerable period before we have a complete code of railway legislation, if ever that desideratum is attained.

"T. H." (Walbrook).—Several vessels have offered to take coals at a moderate rate, so that in all probability the smelting will be conducted this year without any hindrance whatever.

"E." (Brighton).—At the period when most of the companies were formed we drew public attention to the illegality of the constitution of the majority. This was not needed; capital was supplied; the most accredited stocks have made as yet no return; several of the others are in a most disgraceful condition—many screening themselves under the idea that as the companies were illegally constituted, they are not responsible; and, if so, the public have not subscribed to the conditions under which they took the shares. Offices are closed, directors are *suo est*, and secretaries and clerks are complaining that their salaries are not paid; while bankrupt directors place in their schedules large amounts for attendance at boards, where no business has been transacted.

"Z." (Dublin).—The Grand Dyas of Baden Mining Company's smelting-works are proceeding rapidly; and by the middle of June they expect to have from 11,000 to 12,000 tons of silver and litharge ready for market.

"A Shareholder" (Great Nugget).—From all accounts, it would appear that the colonial shareholders have obtained the "lion's portion." The capital was subscribed for a specific purpose, and to our thinking, the directors have no power to divert it from its original purposes. Unless, however, the shareholders make a demonstration, it is not to be anticipated that the directors will offer to return any of the deposits, but manage the affairs of the association as they deem best. All those in the management are considered parties of the highest respectability, and the general distrust against all gold mining companies renders the public suspicious, even where good management and honest intentions are being carried out.

We have particularly to request that subscribers and others, in paying accounts, will send cheques or post-office orders, in preference to postage-stamps.

## THE COMMERCIAL NEWSPAPER PRESS.

The publication by Government of the number of stamps issued to the respective Newspapers affords a fitting opportunity to acknowledge the very ample patronage we have received for our endeavours to make the MINING JOURNAL worthy of public support.

The steady progress in Circulation is the best evidence of appreciation; while the considerable increase of our Correspondents, in all parts of the world, shows that the interest in the objects to which the MINING JOURNAL, RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE, is more particularly devoted is not confined to this country; and the repeated assurances of approval we receive, lead to the fair expectation that, as the same spirited and independent system of management is pursued, we may well rely on a continuous increase of our supporters and circulation.

The following list will show that the number published of the MINING JOURNAL surpasses that of the entire Railway press:

Newspapers. 1851. 1852. 1853.

**MINING JOURNAL** ..... 118,750 ..... 147,000 ..... 200,032

RAILWAY TIMES ..... 36,530 ..... 81,000 ..... 88,300

HERAPATH'S JOURNAL ..... 119,100 ..... 121,004 ..... 82,152

RAILWAY RECORD ..... 28,350 ..... 25,500 ..... 19,475

RAILWAY GAZETTE ..... 7,900 ..... 7,900 ..... 4,500

241,880 ..... 235,004 ..... 194,427

**MINING JOURNAL** ..... 118,750 ..... 147,000 ..... 200,032

The other Commercial Newspapers may be thus classed,—also showing the circulation of the MINING JOURNAL to be considerably more than all of them put together:

Newspapers. 1851. 1852. 1853.

LONDON COMMERCIAL RECORD ..... 36,320 ..... 35,600 ..... 41,250

THE REPORTER ..... 24,881 ..... 12,075 ..... 32,550

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE ..... 28,000 ..... 21,000 ..... 27,500

LONDON MERCANTILE JOURNAL ..... 17,300 ..... 19,300 ..... 15,500

THE MERCHANT ..... 23,000 ..... 18,000 ..... 14,000

124,688 ..... 105,975 ..... 130,800

**MINING JOURNAL** ..... 118,750 ..... 147,000 ..... 200,032

The only important metallic importations are those of copper and tin, for the next 25 years as it had increased for the last. The official returns of the declared value of our exports for the month ending the 5th of March last sustain the views thus put forward, and while indicating, in reference to mineral productions, an advance in price and value, they also exhibit a great enlargement in production. We have thus, under the head of coal and culm, an increase in value from 98,124*l.* for that month in 1853, to 198,056*l.* for the same month in 1854. The requirements of our steam armaments at sea may, perhaps, to some extent account for this increase, but we have the export value of hardware and cutlery, which in the last year amounted to 310,937*l.* increased in the same month of the present year to 374,389*l.*; that of machinery, from 105,602*l.* to 193,281*l.*; and that of metals, from 1,269,947*l.* to 1,662,515*l.*, being an advance on the month which, sustained, would amount to nearly four millions and a half on the year. We are safe, therefore, in assuming that such a trade as this, however it may be increased, has nothing to apprehend from the vicissitudes of war.

The same tables from the statistical department of the Board of Trade also exhibit a very marked increase in our exports of metallic produce and manufactures for the three months ending the 5th of April, 1854, even as compared with the exports in the corresponding months of 1853:

1853. 1854.  
Machinery and millwork—viz., steam-engines and parts of steam-engines ..... 96,513 ..... 114,913

Metallics—viz., pig-iron ..... 234,113 ..... 347,732

Ba, bolt, and rod ..... 146,950 ..... 278,967

Wire ..... 1,140,981 ..... 1,366,598

Cast-iron ..... 47,087 ..... 41,291

Brass, malleable ..... 110,419 ..... 172,415

Wrought, of all sorts ..... 508,275 ..... 712,527

Steel, unwrought ..... 143,139 ..... 180,735

Copper in bricks and pigs ..... 99,064 ..... 108,333

Sheets, nails, &c., including mixed or yellow metal ..... 292,182 ..... 280,657

for sheathing ..... 23,775 ..... 29,191

Brass, of all sorts ..... 22,767 ..... 22,767

Lead ..... 75,493 ..... 101,175

Tin, unwrought ..... 10,600 ..... 35,735

Tin plates ..... 412,140 ..... 426,211

The only important metallic importations are those of copper and tin, for the same periods we find them to range thus:

Copper ore and regulus, in tons ..... 185,320 ..... 185,320

Copper, unwrought and part wrought, cwtws ..... 5,566 ..... 12,118

Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs, cwtws ..... 15,297 ..... 7,533

5,579 ..... 2,901

The copper trade is, perhaps, the branch of metallic trade next in importance to that of iron. The war had early given considerable activity to the mining trade of Cornwall; for we find that in the year 1850 the number of mines worked in that duchy was 99, of which 45 were of copper, 18 of copper and tin, 2 of lead, 1 of lead and silver, 1 of copper and cobalt, 1 of tin and cobalt, and 1 of antimony. A review of the mining trade of Cornwall at the present day will exhibit a great advance, and we must remember that many mines are now in active operation in other districts which were then undiscovered and unknown. The public at that period took comparatively little interest in mining operations; statistics were but little understood—the taste for them and their study have been one of recent introduction: even at the present day, except in the columns of this Journal, it is difficult to procure any accurate information; but mining records of those days do not exist. Mr. Colauhoun, however, in his celebrated work on the *Health, Power, and Resources of the British Empire*, published in 1814, near the close of the war, returned the annual value of property in mines and minerals at nine millions, a sum, considering that mines of coal, iron, salt, and copper, were included, even then considered too low, and far below the present estimate.

The earliest date during the last war at which we have been able to find any return of the amount and value of copper ore raised in Cornwall was in 1799, in which

been considered to have been, in the several succeeding years, materially influenced by what was termed the revulsion from a state of war to a state of peace, and to have declined considerably. It may well be assumed, that with fleets sweeping every sea, the requirements of copper were immense, and we have official authority that the number of sheets of copper manufactured in one year during the war, at Portsmouth, amounted to 300,000, weighing over 12,000 tons. We are not aware that any official return exists, either of the supply or consumption of copper at present in our dockyards, and it is probable that Government would, in the exercise of a wise discretion, prudently decline to furnish information on the subject.

The only deduction which, in our minds, can be safely drawn, either from the experience of the past, or from the most deliberately considered calculations as to the future, seems to be that the war is not likely to have any peculiar influence to the injury of the mining and metallic interests, which must not effect, even more sensibly, other branches of trade. Increased taxation follows the equipment of large armaments, both by sea and land, but the public burdens thus increased, falling equally, must be cheerfully borne by all. We have a naval and military alliance with France, long our great opponent; but we have a commercial alliance also, and to the latter may, perhaps, be traced the advance in the value and the increase in the production of iron. The iron and copper trades have fair grounds for anticipating that if the war progresses for a time our Government must call for additional supplies of both, and it is far from an idle speculation to contemplate that similar demands on the part of France, in alliance with us for a common object, will require for their accomplishment the energy and capital of England.

The report of the Commissioners appointed by the Crown to enquire into the existing state of the Corporation of the City of London, and to collect information respecting its constitution, order, and government, together with the minutes of evidence, &c., presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her MAJESTY, has just been printed. This voluminous publication contains no less than 875 closely printed pages, and that portion of it which comprises the report bears the eminent signatures of HENRY LABOUCHERE, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and Chief Secretary for Ireland; of Sir JOHN PATTISON, long distinguished as a judge of the Court of Queen's Bench; and of CORNWALL LEWIS, who had been previously a commissioner in other important enquiries. The authority which had been conferred upon her MAJESTY's Commissioners was very extensive, authorising them "to enquire into the existing state of the Corporation of the City of London, and to collect information respecting its constitution, order, and government;" and "also into the nature and amount of its income and revenue, from whatever source derived, and into the management and expenditure of the same." In aid of this very extended investigation thus confided to the Commissioners, no less than 168 witnesses were examined; but the report very fairly states that, as the reporters of the public press and other persons were admitted during the examinations, and as facilities were afforded to the City authorities for obtaining, day by day, authentic notes of the evidence, the witnesses connected with the Corporation were fully apprised of the statements which had been made by the previous witnesses, and were thus enabled to afford such explanations relative to the system of the Corporation, or the conduct of its governors and officers, as seemed to them requisite. It may, therefore, fairly be assumed that the Corporation, or its officials, have no ground whatever for complaining of the manner in which this searching investigation has been conducted.

The entire metropolis is formed of 36 registration districts, its greatest dimensions being in length 11 and 15½ miles, containing within these limits an area of 78,029 acres, with 305,933 inhabited houses, while the population, which was 958,863 in 1801, had in 1851 increased to 2,362,236. The area of the City of London proper is only 723 acres, which contained in 1851, 14,693 inhabited houses; and although its population in 1801 amounted to 128,833, in 1851 it had only increased to 129,128, and its assessment was 953,110L in 1852. The area included within the boundaries of the City of London forms, therefore, but a small portion of the entire metropolitan district, but still it is the only part of the metropolis which has a municipal corporation. It must, however, be admitted that its importance in relation to the rest of the metropolis arises, not from its area or its population, or even its rateable property, but from its central position, and from the magnitude of the mercantile and pecuniary transactions which are daily carried on within its limits. The Municipal Corporation Act has now been the law of the land for nearly 20 years, but London had been excluded from its operation. If the procedure of the Legislature in that measure had been taken as a precedent, the corporate constitution would not only have been altered, and the present boundaries of the City extended until they had surrounded the metropolis, but by this process an area of 723 acres would have been converted into an area of 78,029, a population of 129,128 into a population of 2,362,236, and an assessment of 953,110L into a gross assessment of 9,964,348L. The Commissioners, however, conceive that the enormous numbers of the population, and the vast magnitude of the interests which would be under the care of such a municipal body, would render its administration a work of great difficulty; besides that, the bi-section of London by the Thames furnishes an additional reason for not placing the whole town under a single municipal corporation.

The Commissioners disapprove of the exclusive privileges which the Corporation possesses and exercises, affecting trade. The Municipal Reform Act had established the practical principle that, notwithstanding any custom or by-law of a corporation, "every person in any borough may keep any shop for the sale of all lawful wares or merchandise, by wholesale or retail, and use every lawful trade, occupation, mystery, and handicraft, for hire, gain, sale, or otherwise, within every borough." If the Legislature thought fit to abolish the trade privileges and monopolies which were possessed by the country corporations, the same measure is applicable, on still stronger grounds, to the same classes of exclusion in the City of London, inasmuch as the latter is the great centre of English commerce, "and it is, therefore, peculiarly important that all the operations of trade should be freed from needless and vexatious restrictions within its limits." The report proposes to extend this enactment, both in its letter and its spirit, to the London Corporation. Following up this principle, we find amongst others, these several recommendations:—"That all regulations prohibiting persons not free of the City from carrying on any trade, or using any handicraft, within the City be abolished." "That the metage of grain, fruit, and other measurable goods, be no longer compulsory." "That the fellowship of porters be dissolved, and that other privileges of porters be abolished." And "that the exclusive privileges of the company of watermen and lightermen on the River Thames be abolished." These reforms, thus recommended by the weight of high authority, when carried out, as they assuredly must be, will have the effect of sweeping away the last remaining traces of antiquated and oppressive monopolies from our civic institutions.

We have on previous occasions strongly reprobated the system of local taxation, which enabled the circumscribed limits of the City to impose heavy taxation on the coal required for the supply of all the metropolitan districts; taxation which presses heavily on every class interested in the coal trade, as well as on the comforts of the great masses of population dependent on it for fuel. The corporation formerly claimed a metage duty on coal, which was subsequently commuted to a duty on the ton, and there are now three duties on coal imported either by land or water into a district extending 20 miles from and around the General Post-Office. The first of these is a duty of 4d. per ton, which in 1862 will revert to a duty of 4d. per chaldron, and the nett produce of this tax, after deducting drawback, expenses of collection, &c., was, in 1852, 54,141L, which is charged for the Cannon-street improvement, with a principal sum of 580,000L, besides a compensation to coal meters, which in 1852 amounted to 7336L. A sum of 20,000L was in that year appropriated to pay interest on the permanent charge, the Corporation retaining the balance. The second coal duty is 8d. per ton, the nett produce of which was, in the same year, 113,559L, which, together with an annual payment of 11,500L from the City estate, a small duty on wine and some other patty sources of income, constitutes a fund denominated "The London Bridge Approaches Duties Fund." The deductions amounted in the above year to 12,004L, and the surplus of 113,373L was payable to the Commissioners of Works, in liquidation of loans raised and charges upon the fund. When that charge shall be satisfied a charge of 88,000L for improvements at Clerkenwell will succeed, and it is calculated that the fund cannot be clear before July, 1862, in which year the 8d. coal duty either wholly, or in part, ceases. The third duty is 1d. per ton, the nett produce of which was, in 1852, 14,397L, all now payable to the Commissioners of Works for Metropolitan Improvements, but the duty itself expires in 1862. The gross amount of these duties, deducting drawback and costs of collection in 1852, amounted to

179,857L levied on all coal brought within the 20 miles district, exceeding in size all precincts under metropolitan boards or authorities, even that of the Postmaster-General; an extent which would be great even if the limits of the London Corporation were conterminous with those of the existing metropolis. As the Corporation represents only a small portion of the metropolis, Parliament has constituted it as a trustee for at least 9-13ths of the amount, and while the report approves of the application of a portion of the fund to the Cannon-street improvements, "a work of general metropolitan importance," it concludes by recommending that the coal duties now collected by the Corporation of London so long as they remain in force, be under the administration of a Metropolitan Board of Works, to be created and composed of members deputed to it from each metropolitan municipal body, including the Common Council of the City, "and that in case the coal duties, which expire in 1862, should not be renewed, the 4d. duty now levied on behalf of the City should cease at the same time." A regard for creditors, who have advanced their money on the faith of those oppressive duties, doubtless influenced the Commissioners in sanctioning the continuance of this heavy taxation for eight years to come, but this report will be noticed, not only by the Corporation, but by the public, that the City duties on coal are doomed.

Another branch of the report refers to the conservancy of the river, which has been already the subject of parliamentary investigation, and in which the coal trade is deeply interested. A suit is now pending between the Crown and the Corporation respecting the ownership of the bed of the river between high and low water mark; but it appears "That the Crown had agreed to grant its rights to the Corporation on condition that the monies obtained by grants of land on the shores of the river be applied wholly, or in part, to the improvement of the navigation." The tonnage duties now leviable on vessels in the Port of London are stated to be moderate, the entire revenue from tonnage rates, and interest on stock having in 1852 been 19,476L; but, in case it should be found insufficient for the maintenance of the port, it is suggested that it might be desirable to increase the rates of the tonnage dues for this purpose. The report, however, advises that the principal control of the navigation of the Thames should be vested in a board composed of the Lord Mayor, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the President of the Board of Trade, the First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and the Deputy-Master of the Trinity House. It further recommends that they should be empowered to employ persons having the requisite professional knowledge for performing the detailed administration; and, in order that their duties should be efficiently discharged, that the Thames Navigation Board should have an adequate fund at its disposal. The report embraces a variety of other subjects; but the space we have devoted to those portions of it which specially refer to the interests in which we feel peculiarly concerned, precludes us from considering the varied other topics to which it refers, or the recommendations which accompany them. A proposal for a summary transfer of local authority to the heads of departments in the Administration will, in the eyes of many, appear open to grave objections, and we anticipate a strenuous resistance to the passive surrender of rights which have existed for centuries, and the extinction of a system of self-government under which the management of the Thames has enabled London to attain its present prominence amongst the commercial cities of the world. Few, however, will be found to dissent from the concluding paragraph of the report, in which the Commissioners hope "to be permitted to add, that while they have abstained from recommending an extension of the boundaries of the City, by which it would include the entire metropolis, they have proposed such an arrangement as will enable the Corporation to form a part of a general metropolitan system."

It is with pleasure we direct the attention of our readers to a communication, in the SUPPLEMENT to this day's Journal, On the Mines and Minerals of America, by an old correspondent, Mr. C. S. RICHARDSON, mining engineer. The district here reported upon is Connecticut, and a practical sketch is given of the workings of several of the mines which are there in operation. It may be remembered that on the 25th Feb. we likewise published a paper from Mr. RICHARDSON, On the Geology and Mineralogy of the Northampton District, Massachusetts. This was accompanied with a section of the strata, and we have been promised by the same gentleman that, as it is his intention to proceed through the United States, a series of papers will from time to time be forwarded. Hitherto the reports that have come to hand from the United States have either been too meagre, or so extravagantly coloured, that suspicion has been engendered, and speculation paralysed. The publication of the mining capabilities of the country by a practical man is a desideratum that has long been required; and although the geological and mineralogical qualities of the western hemisphere are known from the reports of scientific men who have hitherto inspected them, yet up to the present period no practical digest has been submitted to the public; and while it will afford valuable information here, it cannot but fail, by its increased publicity, to tend to develop mining adventure in the "Great Republic."

We have already on various occasions referred to the highly-interesting and important subject of the existence of coal within a workable depth beneath the secondary strata, at a point nearer London than the present most southern coal fields. In the Journal of the 18th February last we have inserted a communication from our respected correspondent, Mr. JOSEPH HOLDSWORTH, one so capable of discussing the matter; and having this week the pleasure of presenting to our readers, in the SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, another elaborate paper on the subject from the pen of the same author, we now propose to make a few remarks on an undertaking closely allied to the practical details of the question.

Some years ago the projected NORTHAMPTON UNION COAL AND MINING COMPANY was formed for the purpose of exploring the strata for coal in the parish of Kingsthorpe, in Northamptonshire, about 65 miles north of London. During the progress of this spirited enterprise, Mr. HOLDSWORTH was invited to state his sentiments on the subject, who accordingly attended a meeting at the Peacock Inn, Northampton, and delivered an appropriate address. He stated, that had the promoters, when first they commenced their labours, appealed to a merely scientific geologist for information, he would certainly have so alarmed and disheartened them, by his description of the thickness and number of the geognostic depositions geologically overlying the red marl formation at Northampton, that they would have thrown down their mining implements in despair, and in all probability ever after have believed with others the utter impossibility of reaching even that formation, which, however, their patience and perseverance had then brought to light. He considered that, in order to form a just estimate of this important, this national desideratum, it would be necessary to glance at the analogous evidence presented by sober Nature; "in fact, in this peculiar instance, it is the only means in our power of coming to any right or rational conclusion: for, in the necessarily total absence here of all those actual local indications by which the presence of coal is at once ascertained in the great mining districts, this estimate can alone be founded on general geological principles. In numerous places in this kingdom most ample evidence may be obtained of the vast continuous extent of the great independent coal formation. In the counties of Durham and Northumberland, we find it occupying an area of 837 square miles! (of which it is calculated 105 are excavated,) and thence disappearing beneath the magnesian limestone and red marl formation till it is again seen in the vicinity of Leeds, from which place it trends to Nottingham, a distance of fifty miles, and there again merges beneath the red marl only, which now conceals it till we reach Leicestershire,—and there, independently of its denuded or exposed tracts, it is wrought to great extent and profit beneath the aforementioned siliferous formation. In Warwickshire we again find the coal measures under similar circumstances to the last mentioned, and at length altogether disappearing beneath the great secondary formations of the midland counties. And now, let me ask, who will be bold enough to assert—after having duly contemplated the vast geographical extent of the grand carboniferous chain to which we have alluded—that those coal measures are not co-extensively, at least, continued beneath the secondary depositions just adverted to? In the more northern and central parts of England, as has been particularised, we find the coal formation presenting itself to the surface in large denuded areas, or merging beneath the new red sandstone; from the surface of which, and even from that of the lias and oolites in the south-western counties, it is advantageously wrought. With what possible show of justice, then, are we to disbelieve—nay, doubt—it's presence in the more southern or south-eastern parts of the kingdom, or to attempt to ascribe limits to its as yet unproved subterranean wanderings? Surely we are not the more to doubt its existence there, because Nature happens in those districts to have effectually concealed it from our sight by the accumulated deposits of more recent periods?"

Mr. HOLDSWORTH related a circumstance bearing a striking analogy

to those characterising the Kingsthorpe enterprise:—At a village called Woodhall, five miles from Hornsea, a very spirited trial for coal had been made, which, by sinking and boring, had reached a depth of 380 yards, where it was stopped solely from want of funds. At this depth, in the red marl formation, a powerful saline spring was discovered. Dr. BOYCE, of Hornsea, analysed the water, and finding it possessed valuable mineral properties, advised Mr. HODGKIN, of Tixover, the proprietor, to erect ample accommodation for invalids, which was so effectually adopted, that from 800L to 900L a year clear income was realised from invalids alone. He had the satisfaction of feeling that, in the estimation of well-informed geologists, the promoters might, with an ardour bordering on enthusiasm, continue, on the most rational and encouraging grounds, their important operations.

Notwithstanding the favourable prospects of the sinking at the time this address was delivered, the enterprise was obliged to be abandoned, the engines being too small, and the funds failing. We are happy, however, to say, there is now a prospect of the undertaking being further prosecuted by a new company, now in course of formation, who will proceed to work under more favourable auspices; the shaft being already some 20 or 30 feet into the red marl formation, they will have all the benefit of the former outlay, and, probably, have but a very short distance to sink before they reach the real coal measures. We recommend a thoughtful perusal of the paper on the subject which will appear in our next.

#### STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

MAY 18.—The past week has produced no new feature in our market, a dullness pervading all descriptions of stock, while the transactions in shares are "few and far between." The only activity which may be said to have manifested itself with the members of our Stock Exchange has been confined to the annual gastronomic display following the election of officers, committee, &c., which went off with the usual *éclat*.

Consols have ranged between 87 and 87½, the last price quoted being 87½; the business, however, whether for money or account, has been extremely limited. It may be well here to remark on the quoted prices in Dublin, which will be found to differ with those on your Exchange, and without explanation might possibly give rise to the impression that it was an error of the press, or negligence on the part of your correspondent, and to place this matter in its true light it is well that I should mention one or two points touching our movements here. In the first place, our Change time is limited to three-quarters of an hour each day—viz., from half-past two until a quarter past three. The number of members (who are under heavy securities) does not exceed 30. Our account days are monthly. In quoting the prices of the Funds—say, Consols—you will find, for instance, that while they range 88½ in London, our price is 87½, the difference being generally thus accounted for:—With you the price of the Funds carries the current dividend; while with us a calculation is made as to the interest which has arisen since the payment of the preceding dividend: thus, at the expiration of 13 weeks—or, say one-quarter—there would be 15s. allowed in the price, a dividend to such amount having accrued on the stock so purchased; while with you the money price is 87½. I will suppose when the books close for the dividend would be quoted 86½, ex. div. I merely explain this to set those right who may not understand our Irish system. Your London prices are transmitted by magnetic telegraph twice a day, generally at half-past eleven and half-past one, and of course guide us to our market.

Bank of Ireland stock has been dealt in at 208 and 207; Provincial Bank shares (25L paid) at 48½; National Bank shares have advanced 1 per cent.—viz., from 23½ to 24½ (22L 10s. paid), with buyers at the last quotation.

In Railways, transactions have been chiefly in Belfast Junctions, Great Southern and Western, Midland Great Western, the former at 42½, the second at 44½, 45, 44½, and the latter at 42½, 43½, 43. Kingstown stock has declined from 170 to 160, at which latter price several sales have taken place. Dublin and Wicklow (8L 10s. paid), 5½.

There has been but little business done in Mining Shares, with the exception of those of the Mining Company of Ireland, which have been in fair demand at rather improved prices—viz., from 16½ to 17 (7L paid). On the other hand, the shares of the General Mining Company for Ireland are, at this moment a drug on the market, and will doubtless remain so until after the forthcoming meeting, when some explanation of the present state of the company, and the prospects it presents, will be laid before the proprietors; some few shares have changed hands at 2½ (1L 10s. paid), at which price there are sellers. The following abstract of the accounts to be submitted at the meeting, on the 4th of June, will best explain its present position. The balance-sheet shows on debtor side—Balance brought forward from last account, 1652L 8s. 3d., to which is to be added, sales of ore, 3995L 14s. 6d.; and transfer fees, 11L 12s. 6d.: making a total to the credit of the company of 5659L 16s. 3d. To this is to be added, receipts on calls, 1895L 15s., and a loan of 1500L, or 3895L 15s.: making together, 9055L 10s. 3d. On the contra, or credit side, the first item is—office expenses, allowance to directors, &c., 473L 8s. 3d.; registry fees, 12L 8d.; expended on the mines, 6098L 4s. 6d. Current accounts carried to the credit of the company, 2106L 4s. 6d., including remittances for current monthly cost, ores in transitu, and other items treated as cash balances; in addition to which is—balance at bankers, 365L 4s. 11d.: making a total of 9055L 10s. 3d. It will thus be seen that the mines have not yielded an adequate return, when compared with the outlay. There is an absence of statement of assets and liabilities, so that it is impracticable to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. There are no advices from the mines this week, the resident agent being in Cornwall.

There has been a good deal said on the subject of one of your English companies, formed for working Irish mines, or scrip, which I suppose is considered by you as the same thing on the London market. The Bandon Barytes and Copper Mining Company has been formed for the last two months, and I believe some hundreds of shares were taken up in this city, but up to the present time no scrip has been issued. True it is that bargains have been made in your market, if we are to judge from quoted prices, but nothing is doing, or likely to be done here, until every thing is fair and above board. Deposits have been paid, and any business must have been done for the account, or, as you term it, I believe, "the delivery." This is not exactly the way to inspire confidence. The announcement in the advertising columns of the Journal, of the supply of barytes, and the limited application of this article, would lead one to suppose that a capital of 21,000L, with a premium of 13,125L, was rather an excessive price, without the demand will equal the supply, which latter, from the representations made, would appear to be superabundant. Perhaps some of your correspondents could enlighten us on the extent of demand and uses to which it is applied, beyond that of admixture with white lead. There is nothing doing here in these shares, except grumbling at the way things are done in London. In Lackmore shares several transactions have taken place during the week at 10s. per share, being 50 per cent. discount, or 10,000L less than the amount paid, although the company has declared a dividend, and reports speak well of its operations and prospects. If the tongue of rumour, however, is to be believed, "there is something rotten in the state of Denmark," and certain enquiries are said to be on the tapis. I believe the mine is a good one, and fairly managed; whether that can be said as regards the alteration of the shares, and the first movements, when dividends were declared to the extent of 1000L, before any ore was sold, is quite another thing.

Some talk has been going on in the City with reference to the Irish Beet-Sugar Company, and it is with sincere regret we hear that differences of a serious nature exist between the manager and the board of directors (London). There are sufficient difficulties to contend with, as regards the introduction of any new branch of manufacture in this country—certain prejudices to be overcome, and arrangements to be perfected: with German supervision, English management, and Irish labour, it is not the easiest thing in the world to perfect a *tria juncta in uno*. The farmers, moreover, to whom the process would be of infinite value, as always finding them a market for their crops, have been insane enough to look for exacting prices. The shares have for a long time been unsaleable here.

I have no advices this week from the Wicklow mines, nor those of the Mining Company of Ireland. At Kilbricken, the stopes in the 22 and 30 are looking well, worth (say) 50L per fathom. The sale of 27 tons, on the 8th inst., ranged from 26L to 32L 6s. per ton, at which latter price 20 tons were sold, the whole amount being 828L. Berehaven ores command a good price, averaging above 11L per ton, the last sale having realised 2502L 6s.; Knockmahon about 10L per ton, the last sales of ores producing upwards of 2000L.

I may observe that some operations are going on near to Kenmare and the Lansdown mines. I understand it is College property. I have not,

however, received any particulars, beyond their having discovered one or two lodges, which, like all others, are said to be promising, and the ground "congenial for ore." I believe this is your Cornish term.

#### THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN BIRMINGHAM.]

MAY 18.—Ironstone has advanced to 24s. per ton since this day week, and the demand continues in excess of the supply. Pig-iron is still in great requisition, with rather a tendency to rise in price, and orders for nearly all descriptions of iron are being daily received. The last arrivals from America have brought over some extensive orders for rails, and the prospects of the trade are decidedly good. For the home market the demand is also brisk, and equal to the supply of any deficiency which may have been caused by the falling off in some of the foreign markets. Within the last week increased orders have been received here for marine stores of all kinds, and that trade is exceedingly active.

In the Gun Trade, the utmost activity prevails since the report of the Small Arms Committee has become known to be favourable to the Birmingham trade. Several extensive orders have been issued by the Ordnance, and they are now in rapid course of execution. The masters and men are on good terms, and by an avoidance of those wretched combinations, which have in bygone times disturbed the business, all parties engaged in this trade may reap a good harvest. The Sword Trade has also received an extraordinary stimulus by the war, and good hands are required in this town.

The Metal Market has been rather inactive during the week: the dealers have been very anxious to sell, and the reduction in tin has been very acceptable to the small manufacturers.

In the Coal Trade there are still further prospects of supply. Messrs. Chawner and McClean, and a number of other gentlemen, are said to have taken on lease from the family of the late Lord Anglesey upwards of 2000 acres of Cannock Chase; and possessing as they do the utmost facilities for working the mines, there can be no doubt a great increase of supply may be expected from the above grounds. One of the gentlemen is chairman of the South Staffordshire Railway, the other the lessee and engineer, and all more or less interested in the means of transit from the Chase, and there cannot be any doubt of the ultimate success of this spirited undertaking. The Birmingham Canal Company are also increasing their exertions to secure a connection with these new mines, and possessed as they are of the most ample resources they will, no doubt, effect the desired object.

Of the general Hardware Trade the reports are very satisfactory. The *Mareo Polo* brought over some rather extensive orders, and the advices altogether supply grounds for believing that the old stocks are nearly worked off, and that we may commence making for fresh consignments to Sidney, Melbourne, and the other fortunate parts of Australia. Another market from which we have not had much reason to expect a demand has again been re-opened to a considerable extent. When the war broke out between Russia and Turkey, the Greek and other houses at Constantinople trading with this town suspended their orders, and the delay which occurred in the arrival of the French and English troops still further increased their doubts as to the propriety of renewing them. Since the arrival, however, of the allied troops the merchants have taken fresh courage, and instructions have been received here within the last week to execute, without delay, the orders which have been lying for months unnoticed on the books.

In connection with the inventions in which we are interested may be noticed the new railway danger signal, just patented by Mr. George Dugmore and Mr. George Haywood Millward, of this town. The object of the invention is to secure a communication between two trains on the same line of rail, and it is proposed to effect it by the application of the principle of the electric telegraph to the line of railway. The following is the plan.—There is to be laid down on the inner side of each of the existing rails any rail of a lighter description, and at each place where the rails are disjointed, to allow of the necessary expansion and contraction, the connection is kept up by copper wires carried underground, and soldered at each end to the rails. This line forms the channel along which the electric current passes to communicate the required signal. It is proposed to insert in the tender of each engine, or some other portion of the train, a pair of light wheels, running on the inner line of rails, the axles of which are connected by springs, with a signalling apparatus, capable of being easily attached to a voltaic or other battery. On the occurrence of an accident, the person in charge of the apparatus has only to connect his battery with the spring affixed to the axle, and the electric fluid at once passes through the supplementary wheels into the inner rails, and flashes along them until it meets a similar pair of wheels connected with the advancing train, when it passes into them, runs through the axle springs, and enters the signalling apparatus, putting into action mechanism which rings a bell violently, the sound continuing until the signalling train is disconnected. The advancing train is thus informed that an accident has taken place, and that it is necessary to stop. Several other important signals are contemplated by the inventors, and some trials are speedily expected to take place.

#### IRON AND COAL TRADES OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DONCASTER.]

MAY 18.—The principal feature in the Iron Trade this week is the increased scarcity of Pig-iron, which has consequently become enhanced in value. A considerable reduction in the rates of freights, coastwise, has however brought Scotch pigs into English markets on lower terms; although, from the great diminution in the stock of pigs at Glasgow, from shipments and local consumption, higher prices have ruled in that market. The advance in the price of pigs in Staffordshire and other places must eventually lead to an advance in the price of malleable iron, which would have taken place as this but for the extreme prudence of the ironmasters, who deferred it until the effect of the declaration of war should be known. Neither war nor the advance in the rate of discount have affected prices hitherto, nor does there appear to be any immediate prospect of a falling off in the demand. The reports we are receiving from Staffordshire houses state that contracts are refused at present prices, and that many of the makers are realising an advance.

The present high price of Brass prevents any material improvement in the brass foundry trade, which is otherwise in a healthy condition. There are many orders on hand, but manufacturers are naturally reluctant in receiving them while brass and copper continue to realise such high rates. The home and foreign demand for manufactured articles is very good.

The Steel market, considered under all circumstances, may be described as very brisk, and average prices easily obtained. The demand for files and various descriptions of cutlery at Sheffield is good, and shipments to America and Germany, on an extensive scale, are taking place; and the home consumption is about the average of the last six months.

The exploring for gold in the mines on the Derbyshire Peak is still being carried on, in the hope of complete success. That gold does exist in that district in minute quantities we do not pretend to deny, but whether it can be found in sufficient proportions to remunerate the proprietors of the mines is a question which time and circumstances must solve. The works in the bottom main level of the Eyam Mine, which are being driven northward, are progressing satisfactorily, and the opening up of new ground to the mines will add considerably to the value of the property. The opening of the Soko Sough has been suspended until a further trial has been made with the main level.

The Coal Trade is in a more healthy condition than the high prices of that article, and the diminished consumption, would lead us to suppose. It is difficult to imagine how the present rates can be maintained when the produce of the mines now sinking is brought into the market. Considerable preparations are being made for coal mining in these counties. Earl Fitzwilliam, the extensive proprietor of coal mines in Yorkshire, has directed the boring for coal on his estate, which abounds in rich minerals. It may not be out of place to mention that the best machinery is being employed in the coal mines recently opened. The extensive collieries of Messrs. Carr, Smith, and Carr, at Dodworth, near Barnsley, are supplied with some excellent machinery. There are two of the Stratford engines, of 40-horse power each, which were made at the Queen's Foundry, Sheffield, for the purpose of drawing water out of the pit to dry all the workings, and they are constructed upon an improved principle. There are four shafts for the purpose of drawing out minerals and the ventilation of the mines—a precaution very rarely used in opening a new mine, and one of the most effectual preventatives of explosions from fire-damp. There are two beds of coal, one of which is 40 yards deep, and the other,

which is the principal one, is about 260 yards deep. The shafts being close to the South Yorkshire Railway, great facilities are obtained in the transit of minerals. There is a valuable bed of iron ore, through which the whole of the shafts pass. A method is adopted in this mine for the consumption of smoke, which may be worth notice. Although there is the smoke conveyed from seven fires into one chimney, from which might be expected to issue a huge volume, the smoke emitted from it is not much more than from an ordinary house, and is generally of as light a colour as if the fires were made from dry wood; and this arises from the excellence of the smoke-burning apparatus, and the great attention paid to the fires: by the latter precaution a great saving in fuel is effected.

The probability of the permanent embodiment of the militia of this country will, it is feared, seriously affect the labour-market. This will be especially felt in Yorkshire, where there are four or five regiments of 900 to 1000 now on duty. The town of Sheffield forms a peculiar illustration of this fact, as there are about 500 from that town in one corps. This number of hands taken from the various trades of the borough must be seriously felt by the manufacturers.

The local Share Market, to-day, fluctuated in the morning, but at the close of business about average rates were obtained.

#### THE COAL TRADE.

The following is a statement of the delivery of coals, &c., in the port of London during the month of April:—

	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	
Newcastle	258	89,283	Seaham	107	25,591
Stockton and Middlesbrough	18	4,138	Hartlepool & West Hart.	240	62,587
Sunderland	170	48,581	Small coal	2	355
Total				211,326	

Coals brought by railway, and entered at the Coal Market during the month of April, 1854. Tons 78,457½

Coals brought by canal, and entered at the Coal Market during the month of April, 1854. 3,229

Coals brought within the London district on common roads, and entered at the Coal Market during the month of April, 1854. 9

#### Comparative Statement of 1853 and 1854.

Imported from 1st January to 30th April, 1853. Ships 4259 ..... 1,216,623 tons.

Imported from 1st January to 30th April, 1854. 4016 ..... 1,129,635 "

Decrease of ships and tons in the present year ..... 243 ..... 86,988

#### THE RAILWAY COAL TRADE.

Monthly statement of coal and coke brought by railway and canal within the London district, during the month of April:—

Railways.	Tons ewt.	Railways.	Tons ewt.
Great Northern	25,814 10	Great Western	10,744 0
North-Western	24,485 14	South-Eastern	1,312 9
Eastern Counties	13,096 0		
Total by railway in April, 1854.	78,457 13		

Total by canal in April, 1854. 2,236 0

Coals by railway in April, 1853. 59,168 16

Coals by canal in April, 1853. 1,909 10

#### Comparative Statement of 1853 and 1854.

Coals by railway from 1st January to 30th April, 1854. 310,803 19

Coals by railway from 1st January to 30th April, 1853. 209,133 15

Increase in the year 1854—railways. 101,850 4

Coals by canals from 1st January to 30th April, 1854. 10,810 9

Coals by canals from 1st January to 30th April, 1853. 6,906 10

Increase in the year 1854—canals. 3,903 19

#### MINING LAW.

IN THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1854.

MITCHELL AND OTHERS v. GIPPS AND RICHARDS.—This cause was tried at the last Exeter Assizes, when a verdict was taken for the plaintiffs, with leave for counsel for defendant Gipps to move to enter the verdict for him on several points reserved by the Court. The plaintiff having received 250*s.*, seeks to recover the remainder, of 100*s.*, premium, in respect of a mining adventure, called Short Bourne, upon which the plaintiff Mitchell employed the defendant, Captain James Richards, to report, and it was represented as a very valuable mining seat, although it had been abandoned, and proved perfectly worthless.

Mr. Montague Smith and Mr. J. B. Karslake, counsel for defendant Gipps, moved, on the 24th of April, and obtained a rule nisi to set aside the verdict.

Mr. Collier and Mr. Maynard this day showed cause, and after quoting very many cases and authorities, and long argument, they contended that the agreement was properly stamped—that use and occupation was the proper form of action, for the document in question was invalid as a grant, being, in fact, revocable by the plaintiffs at any time, and the consideration failed, for a valid grant, or license, should be under seal, being an incorporeal hereditament, and therefore could not be declared on specifically; but the sum mentioned in the document were the damages to which the plaintiffs were entitled; and as to the number of plaintiffs, the agreement was with all, though the payments were to be made to Mitchell alone, and therefore it was necessary to join all parties. But if the agreement was wholly void, the plaintiffs would be entitled to recover the money as damages.

Mr. Montague Smith and Mr. J. B. Karslake were not called upon.

Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Justice Erie, and Mr. Justice Crompton, were of opinion that the verdict for the plaintiffs must be set aside. The plaintiffs were not entitled to recover in this action in the present form, for use and occupation, where there were no mines opened, and the document on which the plaintiffs relied was not under seal, and being an incorporeal hereditament, it was not a valid grant; but the plaintiffs may amend, if they should be advised that they can recover in any form, by inserting three counts in the declaration; the writ and record to be altered to the 21st of June, plaintiffs to pay all costs of the trial, and defendants to be at liberty to plead de novo. If the plaintiffs fail to amend by the 21st of June, let the rule be made absolute, and enter the verdict for the defendant Gipps.

Attorney for the plaintiffs—Mr. Bridgman, of Tavistock. Attorney for the defendant Gipps—Mr. Thomas Lee, 52, Moorgate-street, London.

#### SITTINGS AFTER EASTER TERM, AT GUILDFORD, LONDON—MAY 13, 1845.

THOMAS LEE v. CHARLES LEE.—Counsel for the plaintiff—Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., Mr. George Hayes, and Mr. Powell. Counsel for the defendant—Mr. Bramwell, Q.C., and Mr. Lush. This was an action of *detinue*, brought by the plaintiff, Mr. Thomas Lee, solicitor, of Moorgate-street, in the City of London, against the defendant, Mr. Charles Lee, architect and surveyor, of Golden-square, for the recovery of a lease, which was duly executed by the defendant to Messrs. Edwards and Bishop, and by the latter mortgaged, by way of *deesum*, together with an express grant of the re-cited indenture of lease in question to the plaintiff. The several deeds were put at any time, and the consideration failed, for a valid grant, or license, should be under seal, being an incorporeal hereditament, and therefore could not be declared on specifically; but the sum mentioned in the document were the damages to which the plaintiffs were entitled; and as to the number of plaintiffs, the agreement was with all, though the payments were to be made to Mitchell alone, and therefore it was necessary to join all parties. But if the agreement was wholly void, the plaintiffs would be entitled to recover the money as damages.

Lord Campbell said: If the plaintiff's legal title is good, an equitable liege is of a third party, on property not in his possession, is no answer to the plaintiff's case, and the liege should have been specially pleaded in this case; and that being so, the plaintiff will be entitled to recover.

The Counsel agreed to state the facts in a special case for the opinion of the Court, it being entirely a question of law.

Lord Campbell having approved of this course, the jury, therefore, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, 35*s.*

Mr. Philip Oliver, late of Edward-street, Brompton, and Llanbadarn-fair, Wales, mining share and machinery broker, passed his last examination at the Court of Bankruptcy, on Wednesday. The balanced sheet from the 9th September, 1851, to the 24th Nov., 1852, contains the following items: Creditors, 140*s.*; ditto, workmen, at mines, 122*s.*; ditto, holding security, 1680*s.*; liabilities, 728*s.*; ditto, receivable, 230*s.*; property held by creditors, estimated at 242*s.*; property consisting of shares, &c., 451*s.*; mining expenses, 73*s.*; interest and discount, 13*s.*; law charges, 104*s.*; personal expenses, 45*s.*; losses, 85*s.*. Mr. Linklater, on the part of the assignees, did not oppose, but, on the contrary, said they were anxious for the bankrupt to have an immediate certificate, in order that he might go to Wales to realise certain property there. His Honour granted a certificate of the second class, after three months' suspension, for want of proper books. Protection given.

MINING OPERATIONS IN JAMAICA.—We have received the *Colonial Standard* of 26th April, in which Capt. John Hitchins's views, and his report upon the Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaica, are rather severely animadverted upon. Our contemporary contends that Capt. Hitchins's science has been absurdly exaggerated, and that the reputation he has acquired as a mining oracle is "a thoroughly metachristian one." "We cannot for one moment imagine," observes our contemporary, "that the shareholders of this company can be so infatuated as to sacrifice their capital on the thoroughly superficial knowledge which Captain John Hitchins chose to acquire of the properties which remained in Jamaica. That Capt. Hitchins's workings never produced copper is no evidence that there is no copper on the property. Our contemporary concludes by expressing his belief that the country has not had fair play at the hands of Capt. Hitchins, and urges that the company should employ some other authorities before the Clarendon Mines are condemned." In a letter which appears in the same journal, and signed "A Member," the writer observes that, "Your Cornwall miners have not the needful practical knowledge to enable them to judge and advise in this country," and complains of the manner in which the prospects of the company have been represented to the English shareholders by those who have been sent out to report upon the property. We leave our readers to draw their own conclusions.

The directors of the Carson's Creek Mining Company were erroneously stated to have convened a meeting on the 11th inst., in a paragraph published in our last Journal; whereas, the meeting was called by Mr. P. G. Greville, who, by advertisement, requested the shareholders to meet him, at his offices, on the day in question.

There has been no public meeting of directors; and although we regret the mistake

should have occurred, we do not think it likely to injure the company.

#### PURIFICATION OF GAS.—No. III.

Our last article upon this subject furnished some criteria by which every observer might judge of the quality of gas as well as if he were able to go into the results of investigations which have hitherto been held necessary before a judgment could be risked. It is satisfactory to know that this removal of the veil of mystery has been thoroughly appreciated, and that it has increased the difficulty of hood-winking those who consume and pay for gas. Perhaps we could not better occupy our space at present than by putting the world into possession of some facts which have been over-simplified, I

and the difficulty of rendering so simple a truth as the law of gravitation, and if we were to adopt the same course and reason from the metropolis to the empire, we should shrink from the conclusion which such a course renders inevitable. Whether, however, there would be any error in the deduction is more than doubtful. Most of our readers are aware that oil of vitriol is split upon a garment, it quickly becomes rotten and deranged, and though for a time it may remain whole, and seemingly sound, it will crumble with a touch. Similarly if some of the same substance be employed to clean mastic utensils, any servant-maid will tell us that the cloth used to apply it is at once rendered worthless. Not more than three months ago we witnessed precisely this upon the fall of an apple and educed the law of gravitation, and if we were to do the same we should find that it required faith in our informant's veracity to believe that what we saw had been done. We have not sought them in remote corners of the empire, where science is a name and civilization little better, but they have forced themselves upon us unsought in populous, wealthy, luxurious London. Newton generalised the fall of an apple and deduced the law of gravitation, and if we were to do the same we should find that it required faith in our informant's veracity to believe that what we saw had been done. We have not sought them in remote corners of the empire, where science is a name and civilization little better, but they have forced themselves upon us unsought in populous, wealthy, luxurious London. Newton generalised the fall of an apple and deduced the law of gravitation, and if we were to do the same we should find that it required faith in our informant's veracity to believe that what we saw had been done. We have not sought them in remote corners of the empire, where science is a name and civilization little better, but they have forced themselves upon us unsought in populous, wealthy, luxurious London. Newton generalised the fall of an apple and deduced the law of gravitation, and if we were to do the same we should find that it required faith in our informant's veracity to believe that what we saw had been done. We have not sought them in remote corners of the empire, where science is a name and civilization little better, but they have forced themselves upon us unsought in populous, wealthy, luxurious London. Newton generalised the fall of an apple and deduced the law of gravitation, and if we were to do the same we should find that it required faith in our informant's veracity to believe that what we saw had been done. We have not sought them in remote corners of the empire, where science is a name and civilization little better, but they have forced themselves upon us unsought in populous, wealthy, luxurious London. Newton generalised the fall of an apple and deduced the law of gravitation, and if we were to do the same we should find that it required faith in our informant's veracity to believe that what we saw had been done. We have not sought them in remote corners of the empire, where science is a name and civilization little better, but they have forced themselves upon us unsought in populous, wealthy, luxurious London. Newton generalised the fall of an apple and deduced the law of gravitation, and if we were to do the same we should find that it required faith in our

repaired, I made my sketch models to scale, either a 6th or 12th of its natural size, and the animal kingdom enabled me to adapt to the extant species I was employing to restore. Those sketch models I submitted in all instances to the critic, Mr. Owen, who, with his great knowledge and profound learning, most liberally aided me in every difficulty. As in the first instance, it was by the light of his criticism that I found myself guided and improved, and his profound knowledge brought to bear upon my exertions to realise the truth.

EXTREMELY highly approved of the remarks made by Mr. Hawkins. He wished by a series of models could be adopted by every school throughout the country. The Hopkins said that Europe excelled the rest of the globe in its rich variety of organic remains found in this country proved that it had been subjected to every variety of climate. Not so in Australia, where no tropical remains can be found, or South America, where there were no geological relations with the north. The north of Europe afforded the richest harvest to the explorers of the fossil geologist. He trusted that the managers of the Crystal Palace would divide the zones as, and thus show the character of the changes which have taken place on the earth's surface.

Some remarks from Messrs. MACDONALD, CAMPBELL, and CHESTER, and a thanks to Mr. Hawkins, the meeting separated.

## PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, and street, City, on Thursday.

Sir JAMES WEN HONE, Bart., M.P., in the chair.

SECRETARY having read the advertisement convening the meeting, Matthias Attwood, Esq., Bonham Dobret, jun., Esq., Elliot Macnaughton, Esq., and Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., M.P., the retiring directors, were unanimously re-elected. —The SECRETARY then read the directors' report, as follows:

Directors have the pleasure of stating that the year which has elapsed since the last meeting has been of a character very favourable to Ireland, and that the improvements which was noticed in former reports as apparent and progressive during the previous years have continued, and there are very reason to conclude that the interests of that country have enjoyed, and are now enjoying, increased prosperity.

In 1853, which proved so deficient in England and on the Continent, was by no means so uneventful, and the yield of grain was equal to that of 1852; and the crop was considered to be quite an average one in quantity, and of good quality.

The potato crop was a large one, and the quality good, and though the dis-

recent year is not yet entirely removed, it appears to be gradually becoming less.

Importations of wheat and Indian corn into Ireland have still been reduced, on the other hand, the export of potatoes, and of grain and flour, from Ireland and Scotland, since last harvest, has been considerable. The season of 1853 was not favourable for the growth of oats. In some favoured and well-cultivated districts, the extent of ground under wheat was much smaller than in ordinary years, but in proportion to the extent of the crop was considered to be quite an average one in quantity, and of good quality.

The barley and oat crops were not so good, and in some districts, especially in the north, the yield was deficient, but the various reports recorded by the directors

the conclusion that the produce was not, on the whole, much, if at all, under par. The potato crop was a large one, and the quality good, and though the dis-

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crop was considered to be quite an average one in quantity, and of good quality.

The barley and oat crops were not so good, and in some districts, especially in the north, the yield was deficient, but the various reports recorded by the directors

the conclusion that the produce was not, on the whole, much, if at all, under par.

The potato crop was a large one, and the quality good, and though the dis-

recent year is not yet entirely removed, it appears to be gradually becoming less.

Imports of wheat and Indian corn into Ireland have still been reduced, on the other hand, the export of potatoes, and of grain and flour, from Ire-

land and Scotland, since last harvest, has been considerable. The season of

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**TENDERS FOR COALS AND TIMBER.—TENDERS** may be forwarded to me, on or before the 1st proximo, for supplying 1500 tons (more or less, as may be required) of WELSH COAL of the best quality for steam-engines, to be delivered between Midsummer, 1854, and Midsummer, 1855, at West Caradon, Gossamer, Craddock Moor, Tokenbury, Wheal Mary Great Consols, and any other mines situated within six miles of Liskeard, of which I am purser, in about equal quantities monthly, and so that the mines shall be kept constantly supplied, in default of which, and also of the quality being the best, the cost above the contract price of obtaining a supply elsewhere is to be charged to the contractors. The mode of payment to be by acceptance at three months from the time (one in two months) of auditing the accounts.

**TENDERS** may also be forwarded to me, on or before the 1st proximo, for supplying the above mines for 12 months, from Midsummer next, with NORWAY TIMBER, of good quality and average lengths, to be delivered at the respective mines in such quantities as may be required and when required, and to be charged at the measurement on which the duty has been paid. Should the agents not approve of the quality of any timber sent in, the contractors to remove the same, and, at the option of the respective adventurers, either replace it by an article of approved quality, or submit to a reduction from their bills of the amount of difference between the contract price and that at which the adventurers may obtain a supply from some other party; also, the amount of the like difference to be deducted from the contractors' bills in respect of timber purchased elsewhere, in consequence of the contractors not sending in supplies when and as required.

EDWD. A. CROUCH.  
Liskeard, May 12, 1854.

**TO MILLWRIGHTS, IRONFOUNDERS, &c.—TENDERS** will be RECEIVED on and before the 5th of June for an OVERSHOT WATER-WHEEL, 46 ft. diam., by 4 ft. 6 in. wide, with cast-iron shaft, centres, and shrouding, arms and buckets to be of pine. The same to be delivered, erected, and set to work at the Severn Mines, near Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.—The tenders to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Severn Mines, No. 23, Clement's-lane, London.

**TO ENGINEERS, SHIP-BUILDERS, LANDOWNERS, MINE PROPRIETORS, &c.—AN APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER,** capable of elevating a volume of from 150 to 40,000 gallons and upwards of water per minute, according to the amount of power, and also adapted for draining purposes, CAN BE SEEN, and particulars obtained, by applying to Mr. P. HILLIOTT, 33, Bucklersbury, Che-

**CARMARTHENSHIRE, VALE OF GWENDRAETH.—TO BE LET, OR SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,** all the FARM and LANDS of TYMAUR and TYGORS, situated in the parishes of Llangeddin and Llanelli, in the county of Carmarthen, containing by admeasurement 78 acres. There are under the above farm the very valuable veins of ANTHRACITE COAL known by the names of the Carwedd vein, of the thickness of 4½ feet; the Carwedd Vach vein, of the thickness of 2 feet; and two other veins, which can be worked at a very trifling expense. There are also veins or pines of very RICH IRONSTONE ranging near the above-mentioned coal seams, which could be worked to great advantage.

The valuable veins and seams of anthracite coal and ironstone will be let with or without the farm and lands, and every facility and encouragement will be given to a company that may engage in works on this property.—For particulars (if by letter post paid), apply to Messrs. Maltby, Robinson, and Jackson, solicitors, No. 7, Bank-buildings, Lombeth, London; or to Mr. Samuel Brockman Edwards, solicitor, King-street, Carmarthen, where a plan of the estate, with a section of the coal veins, may be seen.

**CARMARTHENSHIRE.—SILVER AND LEAD MINES.—TO BE LET,** for a term of years, the SILVER and LEAD MINES under the farm and lands of NANT-Y-GARREG, situate in the parish of Llanerch, in the county of Carmarthen. The present indications are very promising, and, no doubt, from the specimens already found, the speculation is well worthy the attention of mining adventurers.

Nant-y-Garreg adjoins the turnpike-road leading from the market and sea-port town of Carmarthen to the market and sea-port town of Cardigan, distant from the former about 12 miles, and from the latter about 13 miles. The contemplated line of railway from Carmarthen to Cardigan will pass within an easy distance of the place.—For further particulars, apply to the proprietor, Mr. SAMUEL OLIVER, at Nant-y-Garreg; or to Mr. B. EVANS, solicitor, Newcastle Emlyn.

**TO BE SOLD, OR LET, all those MINES, or SEAMS OF COAL,** under the BOOTH HALL ESTATE, near Cheadle, STAFFORDSHIRE. The estate is surrounded with good roads, and upwards of 170 acres in extent. The mines, of which there are four, average 1 ft. 6 in., 2 ft., 3 ft., and 7 ft., respectively. The coal is of a most excellent quality, the demand almost unlimited, and the prices in the immediate neighbourhood are highly remunerative. Parties desirous of embarking in the coal trade will find this a most eligible opportunity, rarely to be met with.—A map of the estate may be seen, and particulars had, on application to Mr. WILSON, at Mr. Joseph Bennett's, calico printer, 7, Charlotte-street, Manchester; or to Mr. HENRY ADKIN, on the estate; or at Birch Vale Print Works, near Hayfield, Derbyshire.—N.B. The Booth Hall Estate is situated about 1½ miles from Frog Hall Station, on the North Staffordshire Railway, about the same distance from Cheadle, and eight miles from Leek, all in the county of Stafford.

**C A E M A B S E I F I O N G O L D M I N E ,**  
MERIONETHSHIRE, NORTH WALES.  
Divided into 100 shares.

MANAGING AGENT.—Capt. Kenrick Roberts, of the Prince of Wales Mine.

RESIDENT AGENT.—Capt. Robert Owen.

PURSER.—J. B. BRUNTON, Esq., of Cwmcarnian.

LONDON OFFICES.—51, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

A short period only has elapsed since reports arrived in England that gold had been discovered in the alluvium bordering on streams flowing from the mountains of Australia and California, and although few persons believed the reports at the time, the result was soon fully and satisfactorily proved, by the constant large remittances of the precious metal which were received from both countries.

Various enterprises were soon projected for the development of such valuable discoveries, which were brought before the public, headed by committees composed of some of the most influential men in London, but who being totally unacquainted with the nature of mining, and the scenes of operations being too far distant, were unable to ascertain the truthfulness of the various reports of interested agents, and disappointment and failure have been the natural consequences.

Our attention hitherto, except in some isolated instances, has been confined to the staple mineral resources of Great Britain, such as copper, lead, tin, coal, and iron; but the recent discovery of rich deposits of gold, within a moderate distance from the metropolis, affords an opportunity to any adventurer of at once inquiring into the value thereof on the spot, in a few hours, and of satisfying himself that gold really exists in Great Britain in a pure state, visible to the eye, and apparently as abundant as in either of the modern El Dorados; and consequently capable of being worked most profitably to the adventurers.

The Cae Mab Seifion is situated five miles from the town of Dolgellau, North Wales, in a locality possessing indisputably all the geological conditions requisite for the existence of gold, the principal lode being from 15 to 20 ft. wide, and which has been opened upon by four levels, proving an inexhaustible supply of splendid quartz. This vein is intersected by the great Clogau lode, which is the main lode of the adjoining mine, and from which splendid stones of quartz, impregnated with gold, equal to 400 ounces per ton, are daily being met with; this lode, after passing through Cae Mab Seifion, enters the celebrated Prince of Wales Mine, which has also been proved to contain large quantities of the precious metal; it is also bounded by the Garn, Great Cambrian, Vigors, Delfrwyng, Penmaen, and Cae-gwynion Mines, all of which are in full operation.

This property possesses great natural advantages. The quantity of quartz already opened upon is beyond calculation; it can be worked by driving adit levels into the hill, and may be stoned to a height of 250 fms.; there ample water-power for working any amount of machinery and for dressing purposes, and the mine is within a mile of the shipping port.

It is impossible to estimate, even roughly, the quantity of gold that may be found in working this mine, but enough has been ascertained to induce the most sanguine expectations that the results will be highly productive and profitable. The ore of St. John del Rey Mining Company, which is the oldest and most extensive gold association, and which has paid dividends for years, yields only about the 50th part of one per cent.—that is four oztas, or less than ½ oz. of gold per ton. The yield of gold from the Urals Mountains never exceeds 120 grs. of gold from 4000 lbs., or 1½ tons of stuff, which is less than 4 dwts., or the 1½ oz. per ton, yet the gold richness of Russia are produced from this small return. In fact, from the mere difference in the system of reduction, and economy in the modern appliances generally, a return which at former period only entailed a loss, will now, it is well known, yield handsome profits.

A small note made by J. Mitchell, F.C.S., this 13th day of April, 1854:—

No. 1. From the Chipping Lode, contains 1 oz. 1 dwt. 4 grs. per ton of quartz.

No. 2. From the Clogau Lode, contains 81 ozs. 13 dwts. 5 grs. per ton of quartz.

Application for particulars, and reports of Mr. Evan Hopkins and agents who have spectra this property, to be made to Messrs. T. FULLER and Co., 51, Threadneedle-street, London.

**RAILWAY WAGGON TARPOLIN ROLLER.—TO THE UNINITIATED IN THE** various items of expense which has to be borne by our large carrying companies, the cost for tarpaulins alone, for covering wagons, will appear most astonishing. In a paper read before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, by Mr. Henry H. Henson, wagon-superintendent of the London and North Western Railway, that gentleman states that one of the carrying companies expends annually 3000*t*. in tarpaulins, one item of which arises from employing no less than eight men in constant separation. The annual cost to the London and North Western Railway is 12,000*t*. for the necessary covering for merchandise, equal to 1d. per ton on the goods transmitted, or 6 per cent. on the cost of the wagon. This great expense is caused by continued exposure to weather, variations of temperature and alternating moist and dry atmosphere, holes being made in them by the sharp corners of packages, and their being crumpled up and folded, causing cracks and tears. So uncertain is the probable duration of a tarpaulin, that a new one is sometimes spoiled the first day of its employment, at a cost of from 4*t*. to 6*t*. To counteract these costly evils, Mr. James Rock, jun., of Hastings, has patented an ingenious and simple arrangement, by which the tarpaulin is preserved from injury, and, when not in use, leaving the whole interior of the wagon open and free to the crane for loading. It consists simply of a roller, reaching from front to back of the wagon, on which the tarpaulin is wound by a wheel handle. The front and back are made with a circular top, on which the roller is placed, and which serve as a gauge for loading; and on unrolling the sheet it covers in the goods by its own gravity, and is simply fastened at each corner. Mr. Rock states that this plan will scarcely be more costly than the amount quoted by Mr. Henson for tarpaulins alone, while the saving to companies must be immense. They are extensively in use on the South-Eastern Railway, and are about being adopted on other lines.

**NEW CANNON BALLS.—THE LEADS TIMES** believes that a Government order for cannon balls of a new shape is being executed by a local foundry. They are long, three-sided, and terminate in a three-cornered point. It is conjectured that they are intended to be used against fortresses, but nothing positive can be pronounced on this head, as the casting of them has been kept as secret as possible.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS FOR INDIGESTION, STOMACH AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.** Persons suffering from any derangement of the liver, stomach, or the organs of digestion, should have recourse to Holloway's Pills, as there is no medicine known that acts on these particular complaints with such certain success. Its peculiar properties strengthen the tone of the stomach, increase the appetite, and purify the liver. For bowel complaints it is admirable, as it removes every primary cause of them, thereby restoring the patient to the soundest health and strength. Nervous or sick headaches, and low-spiritedness of spirits, may be speedily cured by taking a course of Holloway's Pills. Sold by all druggists, and at Prof. Holloway's establishment, 214, Strand, London.

**M. R. EVAN HOPKINS, C.E., CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER.—MR. HOPKINS** may be CONSULTED DAILY by gentlemen and capitalists—who have invested, or may wish to invest their capital in MINES and MINERAL PROPERTIES—on all matters connected therewith—house and forest-growth. Also, in every description of METALS, MINERALS, ROCKS and their commercial value—NEW PATENTS, &c., so as to make a judicious selection and avoid questionable schemes.

Mr. HOPKINS requests his ANNUAL CLIENTS to SEND him their PRESENT ADDRESS, and a list of the shares, &c., they now hold.

35, Thurlow-square, Brompton.

**TO MINING CAPTAINS.—WANTED,** an EXPERIENCED and COMPETENT PERSON to PROCEED TO THE BRAZILS, for the purpose of examining into, and reporting upon, certain mines abounding with coal, and supposed to contain iron and other ores. None but those whose character will bear strict investigation need apply.—Address, "L. H.", at the Lodge in Langbourne Chambers, Fenchurch-street.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS MINE AGENT or SUPERINTENDENT** by a person accustomed to lead and copper mining, who can survey, plan, &c., works under or above ground, assay ores, and has a good general knowledge of his business. Good reference can be given. Salary required moderate.—Address, "J. C.", Post-office, Penzance, Cornwall.

**WANTED—A FOUNDRY FOREMAN and MANAGER,** thoroughly capable of superintending men, and carrying out the instructions of the principals, the work being chiefly greensand.—Address, "B. E. and Co.", Post-office, Dudley, stating salary expected, and last situation and nature of employment.

Address, "J. C.", Post-office, Penzance, Cornwall.

**SUPERINTENDENT AND MANAGER FOR A COLLIERY**

**AND IRONSTONE WORKS.—WANTED,** an EXPERIENCED PERSON, practically acquainted with colliery and ironstone works, to TAKE THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT of a concern in North Staffordshire. He must fully understand the long-work system.—Applications (post paid), with full testimonials as to ability and character, addressed to Mr. EDWARD PARSONS, to the care of John Stevenson, Esq., solicitor, Stoke-upon-Trent, will be received up to the 24th of May.

**TO IRONMASTERS AND OTHERS.—WANTED, A SITUATION** as FORGE and MILL MANAGER by a person upwards of 50 years of age, who has had 30 years' experience, and understands the puddling process for tin bars, rails, and merchant-bar iron, in all their various forms and sizes; and is acquainted with the erection of puddling and mill furnaces. Reference as to ability and character can be given.—Address, "L. P.", Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

**TO IRONMASTERS AND CAPITALISTS.—THE ADVERTISERS** are PREPARED to RAISE a large sum of IRONSTONE from their mines at TRYDDYN, and can CONTRACT to SUPPLY a quantity. The character of the Ironstone is well known, the bands being the same as those worked for many years at the Coed Talon Furnaces. An excellent opportunity is here offered to any party wishing to erect blast-furnaces for the production of cast-iron. The proprietors are prepared to give a favourable LEASE for building, &c., and will CONTRACT to SUPPLY all the COAL, IRONSTONE, and FIRE-CLAY that may be required for a very large smelt of pig-iron, or, if preferred, the advertisers will LEASE the IRONSTONE on ROYALTY. The district offers the best facilities for conducting a business of this nature. The carriage facilities are excellent, the railway wagons running direct to the collieries of the advertisers.—H. HOWORTH, THOMPSON, and Co., Tryddyn Collieries, near Mold.

**WATER-WHEEL.—WANTED, an OVERSHOT WATER-WHEEL,** from 40 to 50 ft. diameter, by 4 ft. 6 in. wide, shaft, centres, and shrouding, arms and buckets to be of pine. The same to be delivered, erected, and set to work at the Severn Mines, near Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.—Parties having one to dispose of, may send the price and description in full to the Secretary of the Severn Mines, No. 25, Clement's-lane, London.

**WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENT BOND OF £500, payable in** 1857, bearing interest at 5 per cent., payable half-yearly, TO BE SOLD, A BARGAIN. The bond is issued by commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament, upon the security of the houses in that splendid new thoroughfare, Victoria-street, Westminster.—Apply to Mr. Brown, 2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London.

**MUNDIC.** Parties requiring this mineral, can be SUPPLIED with ANY QUANTITY, delivered in Cornwall. Samples have been tested, which contained over 45 per cent. of sulphur.—Applications to be addressed to the Secretary of the North Cornwall United Mine, 29, Clement's-lane, London, where specimen of the mundic may be seen.

**STEAM PUMPING-ENGINE FOR SALE, of 36-inch cylinder.** For particulars, apply to Mr. J. H. MURCHISON, 33, Threadneedle-street, London.

**TO BE SOLD.—A PAIR OF DIRECT-ACTING CONDENSING ENGINES** complete, by Spiller, of Battersea, and ready for immediate work. Diameter of cylinder, 18 in.; stroke, 2 ft.; stroke of air-pump, 16 in., with two metallic pistons. These engines would answer admirably for pumping or driving machinery, or for a screw boat, having expansion valves, on an improved construction. Further particulars will be given by Francis J. FOLEY, Esq., mining engineer, Cahircassane, Kinnvara, Ireland.

**SPARE MATERIALS.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,** a 24-in. PLUNGER-POLE (9 ft. stroke), case, stuffing-box, and gland, H-pieces and windrose, and three pumps, altogether 42 ft. lift; also, two bolts, two whip-rope, and iron and shaft rods.—Particulars and price known by applying to Capt. JNO. KNERWELL, Pentire, Glazie Mine, St. Minver, Wadebridge, Cornwall; or to MR. JEHU HITCHENS, 1, St. Michael's-place, Plymouth.

**GOLD MINE, NORTH WALES.—TO BE DISPOSED OF,** in the centre of the auriferous quartz in North Wales, in the neighbourhood of Clogau, Prince of Wales, Cwmheisian, Dofwrynnog, a MINE of upwards of 250 acres. It is desired to establish a small company upon the Cost-book Principle, say 40 or 50 shares of £100 each, or £4000 or £5000 capital. This amount will be sufficient for the purpose of liquidating existing claims on the property, and of fully and fairly testing the capabilities of the mine. The adventure at present bears a fair prospect, and, if successful, will repay the subscribers most amply; and if it fail, it will be merely the loss of the capital. There will be no liability—no ruin—nothing but the loss of the subscription.—Parties desirous of venturing for one or two shares, will be pleased to address a letter to "A. B." Mr. Laidman, law stationer, Chancery-lane.

**VALUABLE COLLIERIES AT BRISTOL.—TO BE SOLD, BY** PRIVATE CONTRACT, all those TWO EXCELLENT COLLIERIES, called the "NORTH SIDE" and "MALAGO VALE" COLLIERIES, with the STEAM-ENGINES, SHEDS, YARDS, and BUSINESS PREMISES thereto respectively belonging, situate at Bedminster, within one mile of the City of Bristol. The present affords a rare opportunity of investment to the capitalist, as both works are in active operation: the engines and working gear are in perfect order. The coal is of first-rate quality, and the demand unlimited. The present quantity of coal raised from the pits averages 600 tons per week, and may be increased without any additional outlay on the works.—For particulars, and also to view the premises, apply to Messrs. STANLEY and WASHBROOK, solicitors, Bristol.

**TO BE LET, ON ROYALTY,** at Kimberley, in the parish of

Gresley, within five miles of Nottingham, with easy access to the Nottingham Canal, about 300 acres of MINERAL PROPERTY, containing the COMBE, DUN-SILLE, WATERLOO, and LOWER HARD and SOFT COALS.—For particulars, apply to Mr. R. G. COX, Ankerhold, near Chesterfield; or Mr. G. H. BOSN, Tiled House, near Dudley.

**TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ST. DAY UNITED MINES.**

GENTLEMEN.—I have the pleasure of informing you of an improvement in these mines. Field's lode, in the 104 fm. level, is worth 2*t*. per fm., price for driving 2*t*. per fm.; in a winze sinking below this level, 50 fms. further west, the lode is worth 2*t*. per fm. On this lode I consider we are discovering no less than £2500 worth of copper ore per month. At Wheal Maid district we are also looking well. We have sold 25 tons of tin, and shall sell, on Tuesday, 15 tons more, making in all 40 tons of tin for the two months.

I am, your obedient servant, FRANCIS PRYOR.

2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, May 18, 1854.

**FURSDON MANOR-MINE.—THE OFFICES** of this mine are REMOVED from No. 113, Strand to No. 98, NEW BROAD STREET, CITY, where every information respecting the mine can be obtained, by applying to the secretary.—98, New Broad-street, May 12, 1854.

**NANTLLE VALE SLATE COMPANY.—THE GENERAL HALF-YEARLY MEETING** of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the offices, 32, Moorgate-street, on Wednesday, the 31st of May, at Two o'clock precisely.—32, Moorgate-street.

106 JAMES BACON, Sec.

**TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.—NOTICE** is hereby given, that

the directors of this company have this day made a CALL OF TEN SHILLINGS per share, to be paid on or before the 24th day of June next to Messrs. Saps and Co., 77, Lombard-street, bankers to the company.

Dated this 18th day of May, 1854, Salvador House, London.

**NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION (COCAES AND GUIABA).** The shareholders in the above company are particularly requested to ATTEND a MEETING at the London Tavern on Thursday, the 25th inst., at Twelve o'clock precisely, for the purpose of considering certain propositions, approved by Mr. Oxenford, with a view to re-model the company on such a basis as the committee believe will tend to develop the resources of the many valuable properties belonging to this association, and thus materially improve the position of the shareholders.

Signed, ROBERT SHEPPARD.

JOSIAH BATES.

25, Threadneedle-street.

**LEWIS HILL RANGE MINING COMPANY.—THE LONDON**

AGENCY of this company is now DISCONTINUED, and the business thereof carried on at the offices, 25, Rue de la Madeleine, à Paris, where all communications (pre-paid) are to be addressed to the gerant.

Henry Morris Kemble, Esq., one of the directors, retires by rotation, and being eligible for re-election, offers himself accordingly.

**NEW PATENT ACT, 1852.—MR. CAMPIN,** having advocated Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the Mining Journal, &c., is now READY TO ADVISE and ASSIST INVENTORS in OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.

The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Design Registry, 154, Strand.</p

## IMPORTANT SALE.

**MINING MATERIALS.**—On Monday, the 29th inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, an AUCTION will be HELD at EAST SETON & STAL MAUDE, in the parish of Illogan, for the purpose of SELLING the following MACHINERY and MATERIALS, namely:

- 1. cylinder steam-engine, 9 feet stroke, equal beam, with boiler about 10 tons.
- 2. single-beam.
- 3. man and shears.
- 4. 9 in. capstan-rope.
- 5. 10 in. pump.
- 6. 10 in. pump.
- 7. 7 in. pump.
- 8. 6 in. pump.
- 9. 17 in. H and top doorpiece.
- 10. plunger-pole, with stuffing-box ditto ditto. [and glands.
- 11. top doorpiece.
- 12. bucket prongs with joints; 2 pairs faggoted iron staves; 50 fms. 12 in. launders; 100 fms. 10 in. launders; 100 fms. 4 in. air pipes; 2 horse-whims, with shaft tackle and shears complete; 150 fms. 5½ in. whim-rope; 4 horse-whim-kibbles; 4 winch-kibbles; tram-iron road; new and old iron, with sundry other articles.

The above materials will be found well worthy the attention of mine agents and others, being of excellent quality and nearly new.—Any further information may be had of the agents, on the mine, or of Mr. LITTLE, auctioneer, &c., Redruth, May 9, 1854.

**TOX, DEVON.—STEAM-ENGINE AND MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE.**

R. W. MONK has been instructed to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday, the 1st day of June, 1854 (unless disposed of by contract, of which due notice will be given), the whole of THE SETT, MAYER, and MATERIALS, of the mine called SOURTON CONSOLS, situated in Sourton, in the county of Devon, comprising a new 30-inch cylinder ENGINE, with boiler about 8 tons (by Nicholls, Williams, and Co.), complete.

13. pump.

14. working-barrel.

15. Heathfield, his under-MINERALS other lands, and MINE.

16. Teer, and

17. working-barrel.

18. windbore.

19. doorpiece, with seating, complete.

20. 10 in. 27½ in. 21. 10 in. 22. 10 in. 23. 10 in. 24. 10 in. 25. 10 in. 26. 10 in. 27. 10 in. 28. 10 in. 29. 10 in. 30. 10 in. 31. 10 in. 32. 10 in. 33. 10 in. 34. 10 in. 35. 10 in. 36. 10 in. 37. 10 in. 38. 10 in. 39. 10 in. 40. 10 in. 41. 10 in. 42. 10 in. 43. 10 in. 44. 10 in. 45. 10 in. 46. 10 in. 47. 10 in. 48. 10 in. 49. 10 in. 50. 10 in. 51. 10 in. 52. 10 in. 53. 10 in. 54. 10 in. 55. 10 in. 56. 10 in. 57. 10 in. 58. 10 in. 59. 10 in. 60. 10 in. 61. 10 in. 62. 10 in. 63. 10 in. 64. 10 in. 65. 10 in. 66. 10 in. 67. 10 in. 68. 10 in. 69. 10 in. 70. 10 in. 71. 10 in. 72. 10 in. 73. 10 in. 74. 10 in. 75. 10 in. 76. 10 in. 77. 10 in. 78. 10 in. 79. 10 in. 80. 10 in. 81. 10 in. 82. 10 in. 83. 10 in. 84. 10 in. 85. 10 in. 86. 10 in. 87. 10 in. 88. 10 in. 89. 10 in. 90. 10 in. 91. 10 in. 92. 10 in. 93. 10 in. 94. 10 in. 95. 10 in. 96. 10 in. 97. 10 in. 98. 10 in. 99. 10 in. 100. 10 in. 101. 10 in. 102. 10 in. 103. 10 in. 104. 10 in. 105. 10 in. 106. 10 in. 107. 10 in. 108. 10 in. 109. 10 in. 110. 10 in. 111. 10 in. 112. 10 in. 113. 10 in. 114. 10 in. 115. 10 in. 116. 10 in. 117. 10 in. 118. 10 in. 119. 10 in. 120. 10 in. 121. 10 in. 122. 10 in. 123. 10 in. 124. 10 in. 125. 10 in. 126. 10 in. 127. 10 in. 128. 10 in. 129. 10 in. 130. 10 in. 131. 10 in. 132. 10 in. 133. 10 in. 134. 10 in. 135. 10 in. 136. 10 in. 137. 10 in. 138. 10 in. 139. 10 in. 140. 10 in. 141. 10 in. 142. 10 in. 143. 10 in. 144. 10 in. 145. 10 in. 146. 10 in. 147. 10 in. 148. 10 in. 149. 10 in. 150. 10 in. 151. 10 in. 152. 10 in. 153. 10 in. 154. 10 in. 155. 10 in. 156. 10 in. 157. 10 in. 158. 10 in. 159. 10 in. 160. 10 in. 161. 10 in. 162. 10 in. 163. 10 in. 164. 10 in. 165. 10 in. 166. 10 in. 167. 10 in. 168. 10 in. 169. 10 in. 170. 10 in. 171. 10 in. 172. 10 in. 173. 10 in. 174. 10 in. 175. 10 in. 176. 10 in. 177. 10 in. 178. 10 in. 179. 10 in. 180. 10 in. 181. 10 in. 182. 10 in. 183. 10 in. 184. 10 in. 185. 10 in. 186. 10 in. 187. 10 in. 188. 10 in. 189. 10 in. 190. 10 in. 191. 10 in. 192. 10 in. 193. 10 in. 194. 10 in. 195. 10 in. 196. 10 in. 197. 10 in. 198. 10 in. 199. 10 in. 200. 10 in. 201. 10 in. 202. 10 in. 203. 10 in. 204. 10 in. 205. 10 in. 206. 10 in. 207. 10 in. 208. 10 in. 209. 10 in. 210. 10 in. 211. 10 in. 212. 10 in. 213. 10 in. 214. 10 in. 215. 10 in. 216. 10 in. 217. 10 in. 218. 10 in. 219. 10 in. 220. 10 in. 221. 10 in. 222. 10 in. 223. 10 in. 224. 10 in. 225. 10 in. 226. 10 in. 227. 10 in. 228. 10 in. 229. 10 in. 230. 10 in. 231. 10 in. 232. 10 in. 233. 10 in. 234. 10 in. 235. 10 in. 236. 10 in. 237. 10 in. 238. 10 in. 239. 10 in. 240. 10 in. 241. 10 in. 242. 10 in. 243. 10 in. 244. 10 in. 245. 10 in. 246. 10 in. 247. 10 in. 248. 10 in. 249. 10 in. 250. 10 in. 251. 10 in. 252. 10 in. 253. 10 in. 254. 10 in. 255. 10 in. 256. 10 in. 257. 10 in. 258. 10 in. 259. 10 in. 260. 10 in. 261. 10 in. 262. 10 in. 263. 10 in. 264. 10 in. 265. 10 in. 266. 10 in. 267. 10 in. 268. 10 in. 269. 10 in. 270. 10 in. 271. 10 in. 272. 10 in. 273. 10 in. 274. 10 in. 275. 10 in. 276. 10 in. 277. 10 in. 278. 10 in. 279. 10 in. 280. 10 in. 281. 10 in. 282. 10 in. 283. 10 in. 284. 10 in. 285. 10 in. 286. 10 in. 287. 10 in. 288. 10 in. 289. 10 in. 290. 10 in. 291. 10 in. 292. 10 in. 293. 10 in. 294. 10 in. 295. 10 in. 296. 10 in. 297. 10 in. 298. 10 in. 299. 10 in. 300. 10 in. 301. 10 in. 302. 10 in. 303. 10 in. 304. 10 in. 305. 10 in. 306. 10 in. 307. 10 in. 308. 10 in. 309. 10 in. 310. 10 in. 311. 10 in. 312. 10 in. 313. 10 in. 314. 10 in. 315. 10 in. 316. 10 in. 317. 10 in. 318. 10 in. 319. 10 in. 320. 10 in. 321. 10 in. 322. 10 in. 323. 10 in. 324. 10 in. 325. 10 in. 326. 10 in. 327. 10 in. 328. 10 in. 329. 10 in. 330. 10 in. 331. 10 in. 332. 10 in. 333. 10 in. 334. 10 in. 335. 10 in. 336. 10 in. 337. 10 in. 338. 10 in. 339. 10 in. 340. 10 in. 341. 10 in. 342. 10 in. 343. 10 in. 344. 10 in. 345. 10 in. 346. 10 in. 347. 10 in. 348. 10 in. 349. 10 in. 350. 10 in. 351. 10 in. 352. 10 in. 353. 10 in. 354. 10 in. 355. 10 in. 356. 10 in. 357. 10 in. 358. 10 in. 359. 10 in. 360. 10 in. 361. 10 in. 362. 10 in. 363. 10 in. 364. 10 in. 365. 10 in. 366. 10 in. 367. 10 in. 368. 10 in. 369. 10 in. 370. 10 in. 371. 10 in. 372. 10 in. 373. 10 in. 374. 10 in. 375. 10 in. 376. 10 in. 377. 10 in. 378. 10 in. 379. 10 in. 380. 10 in. 381. 10 in. 382. 10 in. 383. 10 in. 384. 10 in. 385. 10 in. 386. 10 in. 387. 10 in. 388. 10 in. 389. 10 in. 390. 10 in. 391. 10 in. 392. 10 in. 393. 10 in. 394. 10 in. 395. 10 in. 396. 10 in. 397. 10 in. 398. 10 in. 399. 10 in. 400. 10 in. 401. 10 in. 402. 10 in. 403. 10 in. 404. 10 in. 405. 10 in. 406. 10 in. 407. 10 in. 408. 10 in. 409. 10 in. 410. 10 in. 411. 10 in. 412. 10 in. 413. 10 in. 414. 10 in. 415. 10 in. 416. 10 in. 417. 10 in. 418. 10 in. 419. 10 in. 420. 10 in. 421. 10 in. 422. 10 in. 423. 10 in. 424. 10 in. 425. 10 in. 426. 10 in. 427. 10 in. 428. 10 in. 429. 10 in. 430. 10 in. 431. 10 in. 432. 10 in. 433. 10 in. 434. 10 in. 435. 10 in. 436. 10 in. 437. 10 in. 438. 10 in. 439. 10 in. 440. 10 in. 441. 10 in. 442. 10 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526. 10 in. 527. 10 in. 528. 10 in. 529. 10 in. 530. 10 in. 531. 10 in. 532. 10 in. 533. 10 in. 534. 10 in. 535. 10 in. 536. 10 in. 537. 10 in. 538. 10 in. 539. 10 in. 540. 10 in. 541. 10 in. 542. 10 in. 543. 10 in. 544. 10 in. 545. 10 in. 546. 10 in. 547. 10 in. 548. 10 in. 549. 10 in. 550. 10 in. 551. 10 in. 552. 10 in. 553. 10 in. 554. 10 in. 555. 10 in. 556. 10 in. 557. 10 in. 558. 10 in. 559. 10 in. 560. 10 in. 561. 10 in. 562. 10 in. 563. 10 in. 564. 10 in. 565. 10 in. 566. 10 in. 567. 10 in. 568. 10 in. 569. 10 in. 570. 10 in. 571. 10 in. 572. 10 in. 573. 10 in. 574. 10 in. 575. 10 in. 576. 10 in. 577. 10 in. 578. 10 in. 579. 10 in. 580. 10 in. 581. 10 in. 582. 10 in. 583. 10 in. 584. 10 in. 585. 10 in. 586. 10 in. 587. 10 in. 588. 10 in. 589. 10 in. 590. 10 in. 591. 10 in. 592. 10 in. 593. 10 in. 594. 10 in. 595. 10 in. 596. 10 in. 597. 10 in. 598. 10 in. 599. 10 in. 600. 10 in. 601. 10 in. 602. 10 in. 603. 10 in. 604. 10 in. 605. 10 in. 606. 10 in. 607. 10 in. 608. 10 in. 609. 10 in. 610. 10 in. 611. 10 in. 612. 10 in. 613. 10 in. 614. 10 in. 615. 10 in. 616. 10 in. 617. 10 in. 618. 10 in. 619. 10 in. 620. 10 in. 621. 10 in. 622. 10 in. 623. 10 in. 624. 10 in. 625. 10 in. 626. 10 in. 627. 10 in. 628. 10 in. 629. 10 in. 630. 10 in. 631. 10 in. 632. 10 in. 633. 10 in. 634. 10 in. 635. 10 in. 636. 10 in. 637. 10 in. 638. 10 in. 639. 10 in. 640. 10 in. 641. 10 in. 642. 10 in. 643. 10 in. 644. 10 in. 645. 10 in. 646. 10 in. 647. 10 in. 648. 10 in. 649. 10 in. 650. 10 in. 651. 10 in. 652. 10 in. 653. 10 in. 654. 10 in. 655. 10 in. 656. 10 in. 657. 10 in. 658. 10 in. 659. 10 in. 660. 10 in. 661. 10 in. 662. 10 in. 663. 10 in. 664. 10 in. 665. 10 in. 666. 10 in. 667. 10 in. 668. 10 in. 669. 10 in. 670. 10 in. 671. 10 in. 672. 10 in. 673. 10 in. 674. 10 in. 675. 10 in. 676. 10 in. 677. 10 in. 678. 10 in. 679. 10 in. 680. 10 in. 681. 10 in. 682. 10 in. 683. 10 in. 684. 10 in. 685. 10 in. 686. 10 in. 687. 10 in. 688. 10 in. 689. 10 in. 690. 10 in. 691. 10 in. 692. 10 in. 693. 10 in. 694. 10 in. 695. 10 in. 696. 10 in. 697. 10 in. 698. 10 in. 699. 10 in. 700. 10 in. 701. 10 in. 702. 10 in. 703. 10 in. 704. 10 in. 705. 10 in. 706. 10 in. 707. 10 in. 708. 10 in. 709. 10 in. 710. 10 in. 711. 10 in. 712. 10 in. 713. 10 in. 714. 10 in. 715. 10 in. 716. 10 in. 717. 10 in. 718. 10 in. 719. 10 in. 720. 10 in. 721. 10 in. 722. 10 in. 723. 10 in. 724. 10 in. 725. 10 in. 726. 10 in. 727. 10 in. 728. 10 in. 729. 10 in. 730. 10 in. 731. 10 in. 732. 10 in. 733. 10 in. 734. 10 in. 735. 10 in. 736. 10 in. 737. 10 in. 738. 10 in. 739. 10 in. 740. 10 in. 741. 10 in. 742. 10 in. 743. 10 in. 744. 10 in. 745. 10 in. 746. 10 in. 747. 10 in. 748. 10 in. 749. 10 in. 750. 10 in. 751. 10 in. 752. 10 in. 753. 10 in. 754. 10 in. 755. 10 in. 756. 10 in. 757. 1

## THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.	Shares.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Shares.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
5120 Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	£1 16s	23 1/2	21 1/2	22	£10 15 0	50 14 — Nov., 1854.	4000 Devon Burr Barras (copper)	1 1/2	—	—	6400 Froster United (lead, antimony)	1 1/2	—	—
52000 Baden Grand Duchy of	—	—	—	—	—	—	480 Raleigh, (tin, copper), Crownhill	7 1/2	—	—	4800 Raleigh, (tin, copper), Crownhill	7 1/2	—	—
53000 Almaden (silver-lead), Spain	2	2	23	—	—	—	70000 Reeth Consolidated, Rednedock	4 1/2	—	—	70000 Reeth Consolidated, Rednedock	4 1/2	—	—
54000 Australian (cop.), S. Australia	6	—	12	—	—	—	100000 Respryn (copper), Lostwithiel	2	—	—	100000 Respryn (copper), Lostwithiel	2	—	—
55000 Barossa Range	1 1/2	—	13 1/2	—	—	—	12000 Rhoswydol & Bassenthwaite (lead)	11 1/2	—	—	23000 Rhoswydol & Bassenthwaite (lead)	11 1/2	—	—
56000 Ballysiddiden (tin), St. Just	11 1/2	6	12	5 5/8	—	5 1/2 — Jan., 1854.	100000 Rinsey United	—	—	—	30000 Rocks and Treverbyth (tin)	23 10	—	—
57000 Bat Holes, Worthen, Salop.	15, 16s, 6d	—	—	—	—	—	236 Eaglebrook, Llanphangell, Card. 13 1/2	—	—	—	316 Rosewarne (cop., tin), Gwinesar	22	—	—
58000 Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 1/2	—	8 1/2	9	5 11 6	5 6 — Feb., 1854.	4096 East Alfred Consols (lead, cop.)	1	—	—	316 Rosewarne (cop., tin), Gwinesar	22	—	—
59000 Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	3	—	—	—	—	—	256 East Bassett (copper), Redruth	18	—	—	3600 Round Hill, Salop	18	—	—
60000 Boweswood and Wheal Castle	—	—	—	—	—	—	1500 East Birch Tor [A] (tin), Devon	3	—	—	4000 Slinney Wheal Buller (tin)	1 1/2	—	—
61000 Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	9 1/4	—	385	8 8/9	—	10 8 2 — April, 1854.	10000 East Birch Tor [B]	1 1/2	—	—	1500 Skidsw & Blencathra, Keswick 11 1/2	—	—	—
62000 Bryntail, Llandilos, Montgomeryshire	7	—	—	—	—	—	6000 East Bosom, St. Just	—	—	—	12000 Sortridge Consols	12	—	—
63000 Callington (lead, copper), Callington	7 1/2, 17s	2	—	—	—	—	10000 South Barn Brea (cop.), Illogan 12	—	—	—	3000 South Barn Brea (cop.), Illogan 12	—	—	—
64000 Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	—	229	10 1/2	—	2 0 — April, 1854.	256 East Ding Dong (tin), Madron	23 18	—	—	256 South Charlotte, St. Agnes	—	—	—
65000 Castle State Quarry, Dolwyddelan	1	1 1/2	—	—	—	—	4000 East Gunis Lake Mine (cop.)	1 1/2	—	—	30000 South Cork (silver, copper)	—	—	—
66000 Comfort (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	7 5	18 1/2	100	50	0 0	3 0 — April, 1854.	1024 East Halamanning (tin)	—	—	—	5000 South Cremer (copper)	23 18	—	—
67000 Condurrow (copper, tin), Camborne	20	13 1/2	132	23 0	—	3 0 — Sept., 1854.	6000 East Kitt Hill	—	—	—	4186 South Friendship Wheel Ann	23	—	—
68000 Drake Wall (tin, copper), Calstock	12	9 1/2	—	—	—	—	2000 East Tammar (sil.-ld), Beaufort	21 19	—	—	3600 South of Scotland	—	—	—
69000 East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	23	—	—	—	—	—	236 East Tulgar (copper), Redruth	13	—	—	3500 South Speed, Uny Lelant	—	—	—
70000 East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 1/2	—	238	0 0	—	3 0 — April, 1854.	4000 East Wheal Arthur	2 1/2	—	—	94 South Wh. Croft (cop.), Illogan ad.	27 1/2	—	—
71000 East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	—	245	0 0	—	3 0 — Feb., 1854.	204 East Wheal Bedford, Tavistock	23	—	—	4996 South Wheal Yealand	—	—	—
72000 East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper)	5 1/2	—	253	0 0	—	3 0 — April, 1854.	204 East Wheal Leisure, Perran	16	—	—	256 Speare Moor (copper), St. Just 14	—	—	—
73000 East Wheal Work (tin, copper)	3 1/2	—	253	0 0	—	3 0 — April, 1854.	512 East Wheal Russell, Tavistock	23 3 6	—	—	5200 St. Austell Consols	21 14	—	—
74000 Great Consols (copper, tin), Carmarthen	23 1/2	9 1/2	75 85	0 6 6	—	2 0 — Jan., 1854.	10000 St. Blazey Consols, St. Blazey	67 1/2	—	—	1200 St. Blazey Consols, St. Blazey	67 1/2	—	—
75000 Great Consols (copper, tin), Carmarthen	12	9 1/2	—	—	—	—	20000 St. Day United (tin & copper)	2	—	—	20000 St. Day United (tin & copper)	2	—	—
76000 Great Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	23	—	—	—	—	512 St. Michael Penkevil (tin)	—	—	—	512 St. Michael Penkevil (tin)	—	—	—	
77000 Great Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	23	—	—	—	—	—	988 St. Minver Consols (silver-lead)	—	—	—	988 St. Minver Consols (silver-lead)	—	—	—
78000 Great Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	23	—	—	—	—	—	1800 Swanscombe, Bodmin	—	—	—	1800 Swanscombe, Bodmin	—	—	—
79000 Great Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	23	—	—	—	—	—	3000 Tawan (lead), Ireland	—	—	—	3000 Tawan (lead), Ireland	—	—	—
80000 Great Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	23	—	—	—	—	—	4944 Tayv Con. (cop.), near Tavistock	23 18	—	—	4944 Tayv Con. (cop.), near Tavistock	23 18	—	—
81000 Great Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	23	—	—	—	—	—	6400 Taxis Side (cop.), Cumberland	14	—	—	6400 Taxis Side (cop.), Cumberland	14	—	—
82000 Great Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	23	—	—	—	—	—	1000 Tokenbury Con. (cop.), St. Ives	23	—	—	1000 Tokenbury Con. (cop.), St. Ives	23	—	—
83000 Great Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	23	—	—	—	—	—	1281 Trannack and Bosenne, St. Erth	7 1/2	—	—	1281 Trannack and Bosenne, St. Erth	7 1/2	—	—
84000 Great Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	23	—	—	—	—	—	12000 Trebarrah, Fermanagh	—	—	—	12000 Trebarrah, Fermanagh	—	—	—
85000 Great Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	23	—	—	—	—	—	4082 Treburchet United (lead) St. Teath	21 10	—	—	4082 Treburchet United (lead) St. Teath	21 10	—	—
86000 Great Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	23	—	—	—	—	—	6050 Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	—	—	—	6050 Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	—	—	—
87000 Great Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	23	—	—	—	—	—	2500 Trebetherick Consols	—	—	—	2500 Trebetherick Consols	—	—	—
88000 Great Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	23	—	—	—	—	—	12000 Trebetherick Consols, St. Blazey	—	—	—	12000 Trebetherick Consols, St. Blazey	—	—	—
89000 Great Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	23	—	—	—	—	—	20000 Trebetherick Consols, St. Blazey	—	—	—	20000 Trebetherick Consols, St. Blazey	—	—	—
90000 Great Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	23	—	—	—	—	—	5000 Trebetherick Consols, St. Blazey	—	—	—	5000 Trebetherick Consols, St. Blazey	—	—	—
91000 Great Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	23	—	—	—	—	—	2500 Trebetherick Consols, St. Blazey	—	—	—	2500 Trebetherick Consols, St. Blazey	—	—	—
92000 Great Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	23	—	—	—	—	—	12000 Trebetherick Consols, St. Blazey	—	—	—	12000 Trebetherick Consols, St. Blazey	—	—	—
93000 Great Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	23	—	—	—	—	—	20000 Trebetherick Consols, St. Blazey	—	—	—	20000 Trebetherick Consols, St. Blazey	—	—	—
94000 Great Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	23	—	—	—	—	—	5000 Trebetherick Consols, St. Blazey	—	—	—	5000 Trebetherick Consols, St. Blazey	—	—	—
95000 Great Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	23	—	—	—	—	—	2500 Trebetherick Consols, St. Blazey	—	—	—	2500 Trebetherick Consols, St. Blazey	—	—	—
96000 Great Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	23	—	—	—	—	—	12000 Trebetherick Consols, St. Blazey	—	—	—	12000 Trebetherick Consols, St. Blazey	—	—	—
97000 Great Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	23	—	—	—	—	—	20000 Trebetherick Consols, St. Blazey	—	—	—	20000 Trebetherick Consols, St. Blazey	—	—	—
98000 Great Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	23	—	—	—	—	—	5000 Trebetherick Consols, St. Blazey	—	—	—	5000 Trebetherick Consols, St. Blazey	—	—	—
99000 Great Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	23	—	—	—	—	—	2500 Trebetherick Consols, St. Blazey	—	—	—	2500 Trebetherick Consols, St. Blazey	—	—	—
10000 Great Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	23	—	—	—	—	—	12000 Trebetherick Consols, St. Blazey	—	—	—	12000 Trebetherick Consols, St. Blazey	—	—	—
10100 Great Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	23	—	—	—	—	—	20000 Trebetherick Consols, St. Blazey	—	—	—	20000 Trebetherick Consols, St. Blazey	—	—	—
10200 Great Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	23	—	—	—	—	—	5000 Trebetherick Consols, St. Blazey	—	—	—	5000 Trebetherick Consols, St. Blazey	—	—	—
10300 Great Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	23	—	—	—	—	—	2500 Trebetherick Consols, St. Blazey	—	—	—	2500 Trebetherick Consols, St. Blazey	—	—	—
10400 Great Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	23	—	—	—	—	—	12000 Trebetherick Consols, St. Blazey	—	—	—	12000 Trebetherick Consols, St. Blazey	—	—	—
10500 Great Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	23	—	—	—	—	—	20000 Trebetherick Consols, St. Blazey	—	—	—	20000 Trebetherick Consols, St. Blazey	—	—	—
10600 Great Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	23	—	—	—	—	—	5000 Trebetherick Consols, St. Blazey	—	—	—	5000 Trebetherick Consols, St. Blazey	—	—	—
10700 Great Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	23	—	—	—	—	—	2500 Trebetherick Consols, St. Blazey	—	—	—	250			